Commerce

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 28 CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1925 NUMBER 2

Eliminates Weaving-in Ends from Spent Bobbins

Our new Cast Iron Shuttle Eye is a sure threader, will outlast any other Shuttle Eye ever made and was designed to overcome every known defect developed by other eyes.

Its metallic friction, ingeniously designed to release instantly all tension on the yarn as soon as a transfer is effected, eliminates the old trouble of weaving-in trailing ends from ejected bobbins.

The wider opening for threading and larger throat for the filling make it necessary to have only one Eye for all sizes of yarn.

It reduces the number of filling breaks, gives an even selvage without "picks" and makes it easy to thread up and weave off partly filled bobbins.

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Southern Office Atlanta Georgia **Hopedale Massachusetts**

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"A PROBLEM has arisen that challenges the serious consideration of our membership, and that is the need of textile machinery and repair parts plants in the South.

There is no adequate reason why we should be compelled to depend upon plants situated at remote centers which, in the very nature of things makes for expensive equipment and maintenance of our mills and resulting uneconomic supply and distribution of our products."

Past President C. E. HUTCHISON,
American Cotton Mfctrs. Assn.

Here's the Solution to Part of Your Problem

FOR card clothing and reeds today, the South no longer depends "upon plants situated at remote centers, which in the very nature of things makes for expensive equipment and maintenance of our mills."

Located in the very heart of the textile South, the Charlotte Manufacturing Company has a large modern plant devoted to the manufacture of dependable card clothing and reeds. This Company manufactures Cylinder Fillet, Doffer, Stripper and Burnisher Fillet, stocks Top Flat Chains and Emery Fillet, and reclothes Top Flats and rewinds lickerins.

Charlotte Manufacturing Co.
Incorporated 1911
Charlotte, North Carolina

ESTABLISHED 1815

Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
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And Every Known Material from every part of the world for Starching, Softening, Weighting, and Finishing Yarn, Thread or any Fabric

Special attention given by practical men to specialties for Sizing, Softening, Finishing and Weighting Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Fabrics; combining the latest European and American methods.

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MORE SOUTHERN SPINNERS are using "AMTEX" Spinning, Twisting and Spooler Tapes Than ever before

This increasing demand indicates the superiority of AMTEX Tapes over all others.

We are pleased to build special Tapes for your particular needs.

Send us your specifications and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Manufactured by

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., INC.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Sold in the South by
Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.

One Plant,
One Management!

Since the inception of this concern in 1831, nearly one hundred years ago, the shop, as it is known to those who are in any way connected with it, and the management have been as one.

Since the day the first Whitin Picker was built, there has been a sense of loyalty between employer and employee, the one to the other, which has been and is reflected in the quality and workmanship of all that has been produced by this plant.

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Due to being a self-contained unit under one roof more careful supervision over design and more uniformity and consistency in manufacture is had than is possible in a plant of several separate units. And for the same reason, by the cooperation engendered thereby, the words "WHITIN" and "QUALITY" are synonymous.

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Charlotte, N. C. **Atlanta, Ga.**

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY IN AMERICA

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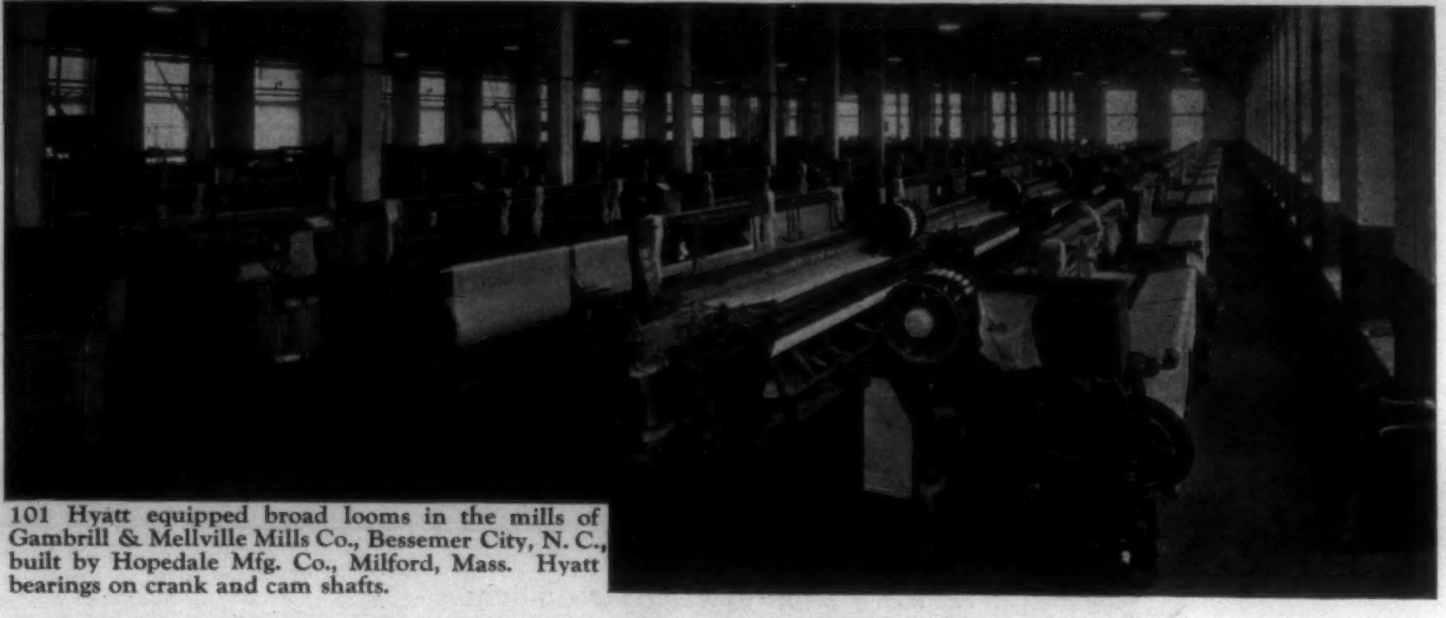

101 Hyatt equipped broad looms in the mills of Gambrill & Mellville Mills Co., Bessemer City, N. C., built by Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass. Hyatt bearings on crank and cam shafts.

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Make looms weave better cloth
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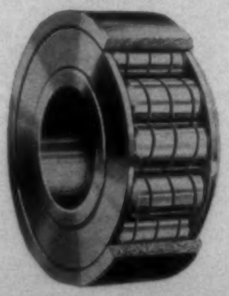
Make possible use of smaller driving motors
Require no adjustment whatever
Make a basically improved and higher quality loom

You cannot afford to operate plain bearing looms when you can have these economies and operating advantages at moderate cost.

Hyatt bearings have proved their value on many hundreds of looms for nearly ten years. Specify them on your next loom order. ***Write for a copy of the Hyatt Textile Bulletin.***



THESE bearings also bring economies and more effective operation to other textile machines, including pickers, cards, winders, spoolers, warpers, slashers, spinning frames, calenders, starch mangles, washers, squeezers, fulling mills, reel machines, dry cans, mercerizers, dye pads, singers, brushers and nappers.

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SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Inventors and Their Peculiarities

By George O. Draper, Treasurer Hopedale Manufacturing Company, Milford, Mass., before Southern New England Textile Club.

INVENTORS are the much misunderstood men who produce inventions. Some of them we class under the heading of genius. Inventions are defined as "original devices, contrivances, plans and falsehoods." It is genius which produces the devices that change men's material courses, and likewise the lies which stultify their beliefs. I do not claim to have known all the inventors of note, but I certainly have known many competent liars.

Inventors are not geniuses, and geniuses are not all of one grade. Inventions are often produced from logical application of thought, and the genius may combine logic and inspiration, not knowing which is urging. Inspiration in this sense has been recently classified as the unconscious workings of the subliminal mind, which is a vortex of thought churning over memories of all which the senses encounter, and only exuding clear conclusions when responsive to concentrated desire. From this fount comes all that we know as prophecy, melody, oratory, poetry, art, invention, literature and lies. Some of it is good, much of it is false. We know the disconnected drama of the average dream; but many inventor has worked out a problem in his sleep by concentrating his conscious mind on the problem to be solved.

There is a sort of mental valve between the conscious and the unconscious minds which opens, not only in dreams, but also under influence of drugs and chemicals, hypnotic control, and the stress of excitement or intense or intense demand. Some note the product by the time in exemplification. The average man needs a pencil to work out any sum; but geniuses of seven years give cube roots of sums in seven figures instaneously. Itook out five patents or an inventor who sketched them in fifteen minutes, in a field which was new to this ordinary thought. In some eleven years of close association with James H. Northrop, inventor of the automatic loom, I can bear witness that he averaged one actual new mechanical conception per day; and many of those not tried, or patented, might have proved worthy had they been given a chance in use.

Neither mind can work without a store of perceptions, and the product is limited by the range of things perceived. The wild men of Borneo did not invent Jacquard weaving. The fifteen thousand words used by the writer of Shakespeare's plays must all have been seen or heard, which casts doubt on their being written by an uncouth country boy coming from a village which probably boasted nothing more than a horn-book speller and a Latin Bible. The genius who works in a shop will design better machinery than one who never ran a lathe. Cartwright, physician, did invent a complete power loom with warp-stop motion in 1785, but its detail did not allow reduction to practice till mechanics co-operated.

The newspapers and magazines give all of us a smattering of knowledge of all things. Their persual may rouse vague speculations, but not concrete machinery. The editor of a French paper came to us with an idea of a one-wheel cycle, and he later sat and pedalled within the rim. I never knew a more ingenious mind than possessed by this Victor Belanger, whose early experience with wheels may have suggested later the rotary ring, and drained the capital from Boston mayors and many another source of income.

Inventors are pecularily susceptible to the solicitations of other inventors. When I joined the hardheaded firm of cotton machinery specialists, George Draper & Sons, I found them dabbling with sprinklers, bread-mixers, eyelet-machines, sock-knitter, shoe machiney, et al. We later took interest in electric storage battery for street cars, screw machines, elastic weaves, etc. While some of these lines were successful, it would have saved us all money had we declined to put a dollar in any line outside our own immediate business.

I have known three inventors who claimed to have made practical perpetual motion; one would run a circular saw for a few minutes. Three more made gold; one said he had the color just right, but he could not get the weight to suit him. Another got more heat out of coal, and rubber out of weeds. I backed one with a safety auto-crank, and they killed it with electric starters. I backed another to coal the Leviathan without need of a man, instead of four hundred coal heavers; the machinery was ready to be set up and the war came on; now it uses oil burners. I backed a man to reclaim silk waste and there was a great waste. At the final auction sale I bid in his patent for fourteen cents, because I thought that was just what it was worth. I picked two good things in the Kinney pump and the Sonora phonograph, but lost hold just as they got going good.

And I picked up Northrop when others had dropped him, and we worked for years back of a locked door. To show how little interest was taken in our progress, I can record that none of my partners even visited the mill when the first devices were tried. For twenty years I worked with my father, General Wm. F. Draper, on the development and patenting of textile inventions. We handled the third largest group in the country, being only rivalled by the General Electric and Westinghouse concerns. We tried out thousands of ideas; patented hundreds of devices and invented a hundred, each, ourselves. The hundred million spindles and five hundred thousand automatic looms now running bear witness to our efforts.

Logic cannot always solve human problems. My father anticipated the need of a warp-stop motion, and turned the problem over to a friend who was president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, as well as a competent inventor and designer. In three years he got out ten devices which were judged impractical. Our able inventor, Charles F. Roper, then got a good one the first week he was on it, and Northrop made one over night, which was shelved at the time, but today anticipates in principle all that are going into use. Curiously, automatic weaving was born in a shop which had never built a loom.

Francis J. Rabbeth was a typical genius. I have seen professors of phyisics try in vain to design a theory which would explain the smooth running of his high-speed spindle under unbalanced loads and strains. He won law-suits on a beautiful solution which did not seem good to me, so I made a spindle which blew it up. Rabbeth got $25,000 for the patent; the introducers took in perhaps $10,000,000, net, from 25,000,000 sold in this country alone, during a limited period, and the world has saved a billion dollars in wages power and floor space, for the 100,000,000 used in all countries.

But had Rabbeth been paid commensurately for previous devices, he would not have felt the stress which produced the best child of his genius. He made no more inventions while spending the later proceeds. Northrop's name no longer appears on the patent lists. I myself, have not applied for a patent for sixteen years. One has to concentrate on the job and keep off of other jobs. The only way to get good inventions is to starve the inventor; not necessarily by denying food, but making his ambitious and keeping the end ever out of reach. Edison has given the world thirty billions of new property, by actual caculation, but his name does not appear on the list of large taxpayers. Sometimes a genius links logic and shrewdness with talent, and you then get the exception which proves the rule. I have always admired the wonderul genius and high financial ability of Howard D. Colman, inventor of the knot-tying machine and other trade sucesses.

My old firm of George Draper & Sons used to give inventors half the proceeds from introduction and sale. It made many mill men rich and also killed their incentives. It was too much. The capital and courage necessary to commercialize and perfect ideas are far more rare than inventive skill. No such mistake was made when the Northrop loom was started.

I have always believed that inventive ability could be developed and trained. I do not believe it is heredity alone which produced seven inventors from Ira Draper, who devised the first revolving loom temple; he had many heirs who never did, and never will, invent anything. Not that they have not done good work in other lines; some of them became bankers and physicians and politicians and sheep-shooters on the Himalaya Mountains.

If invention could come with training or association, or even hypnotic control, application were well worth the while. Alcoholic stimulation might see man attempt at humor, but the secret archives

(Continued on Page 37)

Making Reputable Cloth

By Experimenter.

THERE are several ways of defining the words "Reputable and Reputation." As a mill can make cloth that will have a very poor reputation, and can only be sold at a discount. Or it can be a quality that will get by when the market is good and bring an average price. But what I consider making reputable cloth is to produce, and put on the market a product that will command the best price, and be in demand on almost any kind of a market. To do this the manufacturer will have to go farther back than showing up bad cloth, and finishing the weaves.

For it is an established fact that very nearly all imperfect cloth can be charged up to defective warp, and filling. Of course the looms can get out of fix. Bad harness and reeds or bad shuttles either or all will make bad cloth. Any of these evils are easily detected, and remedied, as they appear. And especially if the overseer is a capable man and has sufficient assistance to help him with the upkeep of the looms.

To prove that it is defective material and not the loom that makes the bulk of bad cloth, I will take for example the pick-outs, caused by bunches, knots, gouts, hard ends, and doublings. Any of these defects will either break out one or more threads, and spoil the cloth, or weave into it and spoil it unless the weaver is right on the job to see it and stop the loom. Eight times in ten she will not be, as no matter how energetic or capable she may be, she has other looms to look after, and can't be at all of them at the same time. And the more looms she has to look after, the greater the chance will be for bad work to get by, and spoil the appearance of the cloth.

To further my argument. I will take for example a weaver running a set of twenty units making 168 picks per minute and producing 42 pick goods. 168÷42 4 inches per loom per minute or about 2¼ yards on all the looms. Presuming that the alley is seventy feet long, or probably more depending of course on the width of the loom, the weaver would have to walk a hundred and forty feet every minute to keep in constant touch with what is being woven into the cloth, and if she is detained at any particular loom for at least three or four minutes something could be happening at some of the other looms that will cause a pick out or get into the cloth and make seconds, which bears me out in my contention or argument that good cloth can only be made with good warp and good filling and to make them good.

Opening Room.

I know of no better place to start than the opener room, as this is where the mixing, blending and conditioning of the cotton is supposed to take place. The reason I have chosen the opener room as a starting place is the fact that to create and maintain a uniform product the mixing of the different grades and staples has to be done properly, or the buying of uniform cotton, one or the other, better both to get best results. There is no way of producing cloth the same in quality the year around without getting as near as possible the same mix every day. Not only the grades but the staple should be kept as near the same length as possible as this adds considerably to the smoothness, and evenness of the thread by having the fibres practically the same length. This is why the combing process is resorted to on very fine yarns. The weakest thread in the warp evidently must cause the most trouble, and the light sections must be the weakest and to avoid these defects, the mixing or opening room has a very important part of the work to perform. To prescribe any particular method of opening and mixing cotton suitable under all conditions in different localities, would be as futile as a physician treating his patient without diagnosis of the case. But as there is a better way of doing nearly every thing my suggestion may be of some value in part if not as a whole.

Cotton, as every manufacturer knows, comes to the mill in all kinds of condition, depending of course on the scarcity, and the necessity of the purchasing of certain lots, i.e., immatured, damp, to much leaf, and foreign matter, mixed staple in individual bales and in some instance some parts of the bales very putrid. Of course its a very difficult matter to separate different length fibres from individual bales only through the agency of the combing machines. But the average can be arrived very early for the different degrees of dirt and leaf, and mixed accordingly. If it was possible to get clean cotton all the time with good even length fibres the sailing would be much easier, and we could with less effort get warp and filling that would weave good and produce a first class piece of goods. But such a condition very rarely exists long at a time in very many of the mills some way should be found to get the best possible results with conditions as they are i.e., if the mill is making a grade of goods that require middling cotton and it has to take grades from low to strict middling the mixing should be made every day to give an average of middling cotton. This is not only beneficial from a standpoint of dirt percentage, or better quality of work at each process, (than if it got in old way.) It also gives the average price of the cotton that is going into cloth as this can be one thing and the purchase price as a whole can be another. But if mixed every day to average the grade being paid for the finish produced will be uniform at a uniform cost per pound, and the quality woud be such as to command a maximum price. Where the staple varies in length throughout a lot of cotton say from ¾-inch to 1⅛-inch it should be separated, and the bales of those that have fibres 1 to 1⅛ inches used in the filling, and the shorter fibres in the warp. This will give greater breaking strength to the filling where it is needed most, and allow of less twist per inch which will give a better feel and appearance to the fabric. Not only will it do this, it will draw or draft better at the different sets of rolls and prodce smoother and evener thread due to the fibres being more evenly balanced.

Pickers.

Next in importance is the manipulation of the cotton through the opener and picker machines. Mills that are equipped with direct connected feeders to breakers and supplied by an automatic volume or hopper control gets much better results from the picker machinery than those that have to send the cotton through an inclined trunk to the back of the breaker through the agency of severe (in some machines and sluggish in others) air currents of every degree of velocity. This gives breaker laps very thin in some sections, and very thick in ithers. The up-keep of the machinery should be looked after carefully, for no machine will function properly if out of order and if any part of any machine in the mill needs to be in first class condition all the time its the evener of a picker.

Next of importance in my opinion are the fans as it is impossible to make a lap of a uniform weight per yard unless the fans distribute the cotton evenly against the cages. The lapping of the machines in the back i.e., having the ends spliced or joined right, is of prime importance also. There never has been so far an evener that would respond to and compensate for all the careless practiced by some operators. The picker room if large enough should have a man in charge whose only duties should be that of seeing that the machines are kept lapped properly and the ends joined so that the evener will not be required to make such a radical change at once. It is the customary practice of some mills to allow very little variation in the weights of the finished laps which is very good, and if they given the weight per yard the same attention the quality of the roving and yarns would be greatly enhanced, and in my opinion when manufacturers realize the fact that its the variation of the laps per yard and not the until as a whole they will be on the road to better cloth.

I am going to prove my argument on at least try to by taking for example a lap common to a good many mills which is 45 yards long, and weighing 39½ pounds net, this gives a lap weighing 14 ounces per yard, and if the variation was ½ pounds on each side the good laps would range from 39 to 40 pounds. Which is only 2½ per cent and is excellent providing of course that the variation per yard will be in proportion, which in this case will be 13.825 to 14.175 ounces which is 35 or a little over 1-3 an ounce variation per yard. This certainly would be an excellent condition if it existed in a mill very long at a time but it doesn't, as the cotton sometimes is not conditioned properly, before using. The waste may not be mixed properly so that each lap and each yard of the lap gets its proportionate part of the waste or the evener bars may not be compressing the cotton against the evener roll enough to keep the evener belt in the right place. Bad lapping in the back and a good many other things can cause variation per yard and should be watched continuously. I have seen laps vary as much as three ounces per yard and taking 14 ounces as a basis this would give a variation of about 21½ per cent which is entirely too much. It could be improved on considerably if the machinery and help had the proper attention, and not so much dependence put in the scales only.

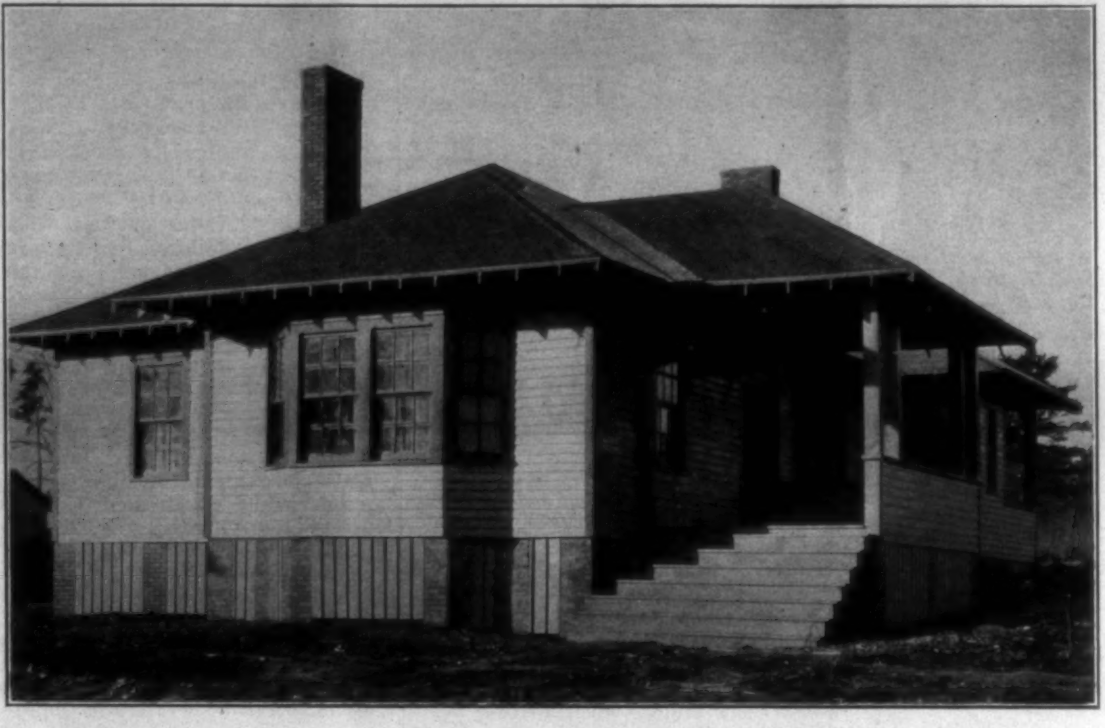
A great deal of variation and bad work is caused by trying to force too much production through the machines. This makes it hard on the operative as it don't give him time to do lapping correctly, and also makes it difficult to keep the machines clean and in running order. A picker room should have sufficient machines so they can be stopped and cleaned each day. In my opinion 6 to 7 seven laps per hour of 45 yards length is a very good production, and with a 2 blade beater and a draft of [illegible]) the beater if run about 1400 revolutions per minute will strike the stock about 60 blows per inch. This is by no means any too low in beater speed or draft, and would be better for the up-keep of the machine if it was less.

Cards.

Supposing that the laps comes to the cards in the right condition it is possible to keep right and improve with each process as is intended provided of course that the running surfaces of the cards are kept sharp and set up correctly and not crowded with too much production, and the operator does his piecings properly, and tokes out all single and doublings that he makes. The first step toward trying to produce a uniform card sliver is to see that the laps are put in correctly meaning of course that in putting on a new lap the ends should only be joined together with the one running out and not doubled over two or three inches which is usually the case and with a card draft of 100 produces nearly six yards of card sliver that is 100 percent heavy, and has

(Continued on Page 35)

Type of Minter Home in the village of the new Southern Worsted Corp., Greenville, S. C.



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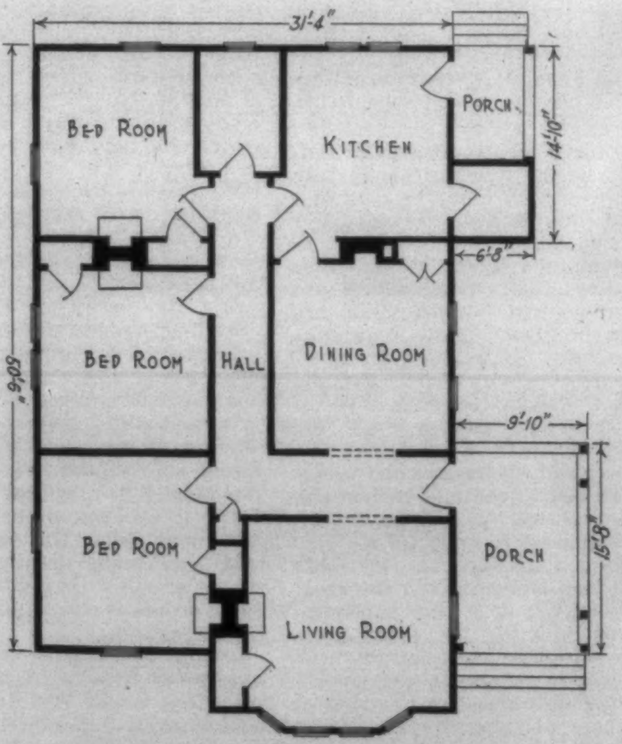

Floor Plan of Employee's Cottage in Village of Southern Worsted Corp.

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You'll find the Graton & Knight Standardized Series holds the *right belt* for the *right work*. The Standardized Series is a grouping of brands of Graton & Knight Leather Belts. Each brand particularly adapted to certain drives and certain working conditions. Adopt the brand that fits your requirements.

Then your belting troubles are over. Each Standardized Series brand is made to rigid specifications that assure exact duplicates when it is finally time for replacements. And each is made to give better power transmission. To help machines—not to cheat them!

Write for booklet 101-Q, which gives full information about Standardized Series belts for textile mills.

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Tanners—Makers of Belts and Other Leather Products
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GRATON & KNIGHT
Standardized
LEATHER BELTING

Every Day Textile Chemistry

An Address by C. W. McSwane, Assistant Southern Manager and Technical Textile Specialist, Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, before Greenville Textile Club, Greenville, S. C.

TO the unintiated and those who have been given a course in most of our schools chemistry means handling test tubes, bottles and breakers; imbibing the bad egg odor of sulphuretted hydrogen or the skunk rivaling perfume of carbon bisulfide; and pronouncing jawbreaking names such as tetramethyldiaminetrimethylmethane or tri-nitrotoluol. It was my good fortune to spend three years as a chemist in a textile plant and during that time I became convinced that chemistry means something more to industry at least than mere academic phases and lay laboratory methods. During my period of apprenticeship as chemist I became acquainted with the now commonly used test to distinguish the difference between wool and cotton fibres. On one occasion a laborer was observed washing his oil stained overalls in a tank containing dilute caustic soda. Seeing that the garment came clean I decided to soak my only pair of trousers in the same tank. Imagine my consternation when upon fishing out the precious garment it had more of the appearance of Yula maiden's skirt than a civilized pair of Sunday pants. The caustic had destroyed what wool there was in the garment having only the cotton yarns as a skeleton of what had been a three dollar pair of trousers. When God created matter He made it in three forms; namely, liquid gaseous and solid. Then when He made man he also made him in three forms. He made the gaseous man as typical by our able and affable chairman. He made the liquid man similar to our beloved fellow member, Dick W———. Then to complete the trio He made the solid blockhead type like our genial and solid fellow member, J. A. J———.

The three forms of matter thus created being water, air and earth it has since been found by man that each of these is made up of two or more substances. The substances thus contained in the three froms of matters, and those which are most important to mankind, are four in number. These four substances have been given the names of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxeygen. Water contains two of these, hydrogen and oxygen. The air contains to a large extent two of these; namely oxygen and nitrogen. The earth contains carbon and nitrogen as well as the other two of this quartet is some form.

Of these four important elements oxygen may be considered the great destroyer; for it is this substance that accounts for the annual loss to this country of tons of iron. When we study oxygen we can account for the oft-asked question of "what becomes of all the pins every year". It is this substance, oxygen, which attacks iron and soon converts it into iron oxide by the commonly known process of "rusting" But oxygen in the textile industry is a necessary element, for to its presence in the bleaching process do we owe our beautiful white fabrics.

Carbon is another element of great importance to mankind, not in its free from but in combination with on or more of this quartet. For instance, carbon in combining with oxygen of the air to form carbon dioxide or the cause of fire. Carbon in its free state can be attained by burning wood without the presence of air and the residue is commonly called charcoal. Carbon is also formed free in nature in the form of graphite and diamonds, but these are of no extended practical use to us in our every day lives.

A substance made up of three of these elements, namely, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen is one of greatest importance to man and it is called cellulose which is the main constitutuent of wood and cotton. The cotton fibre is about 98 per cent pure white cellulose and when the bleacher dissolves the natural wax and soponifies the fats adhereing to these fibres and then allows exygen which he gets by the aid of clorine to destroy the coloring mattter he has left pure white cellulose in the form of yarn or cloth.

There are two other compounds having practically the same chemical formation as cellulose. Then are glucose or grape sugar and starch. Thus we have three forms of matter all containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Glucose or grape sugar is soluble in cold water starch is disgested in hot water but cellulose is soluble in neither of these. During the world war it was reported that Finland and Germany were making food from sawdust which as we have seen contains much cellulose. It is possible to test cellulose with an acid and convert it into glucose which in turn can be fermented and turned into alcohol. So it is thus possible for a man to read his morning paper through, pour on a liquid from a bottle, allow to ferment and get drunk on the result of his handiwork.

But the result of chemical research in connection with cellulose has far more interest to textile men than a means of producing the bootleggers's product.

In 1844 John Mercer found that when coton yarn was subjected to a strong cold solution of caustic soda, it changed its physical appearance Later it was found that this same treatment, when the yarn or cloth was held under tension, caused a lustrous silky appearance. This same proces is now commonly called mercerization.

A few years after Mercer's discovery it was found that carbon disulfide would dissolve cellulose and when a stream of this solution was forced into acidulated water a silky fibre resulted rivaling in appearance the lustre of real silk. About the same time a man named Chardornnet began experimenting

(Continued on Page 37)

MATHIESON Chemicals

A Remedy For One Dye House Trouble

ONE of the many possible sources of trouble in the dye house is the use of improper alkalies—special alkali mixtures which are seldom uniform in strength and often of unknown or uncertain composition.

For this reason the up-to-date dyer is inclining more and more to the use of straight 58 per cent Soda Ash. Being a standard basic commodity, Soda Ash has a definite known composition and a published market value. With Mathieson 58 per cent Soda Ash in his dye-bath formulas, the dyer is working with absolutely uniform alkali and can eliminate at least one source of trouble.

In many cases where the so-called modified sodas are being used, the change to straight 58 per cent Soda Ash also brings with it an immediate and substantial saving in alkali costs. For example, in preparing sulphur colors one pound of Soda Ash will do the same work as two pounds of modified soda. The desired results are obtained with half as much straight 58 per cent Soda Ash and at less than half the previous cost.

Our technical staff will be glad to demonstrate these facts at any time to interested textile men.

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EAGLE THISTLE PRODUCTS

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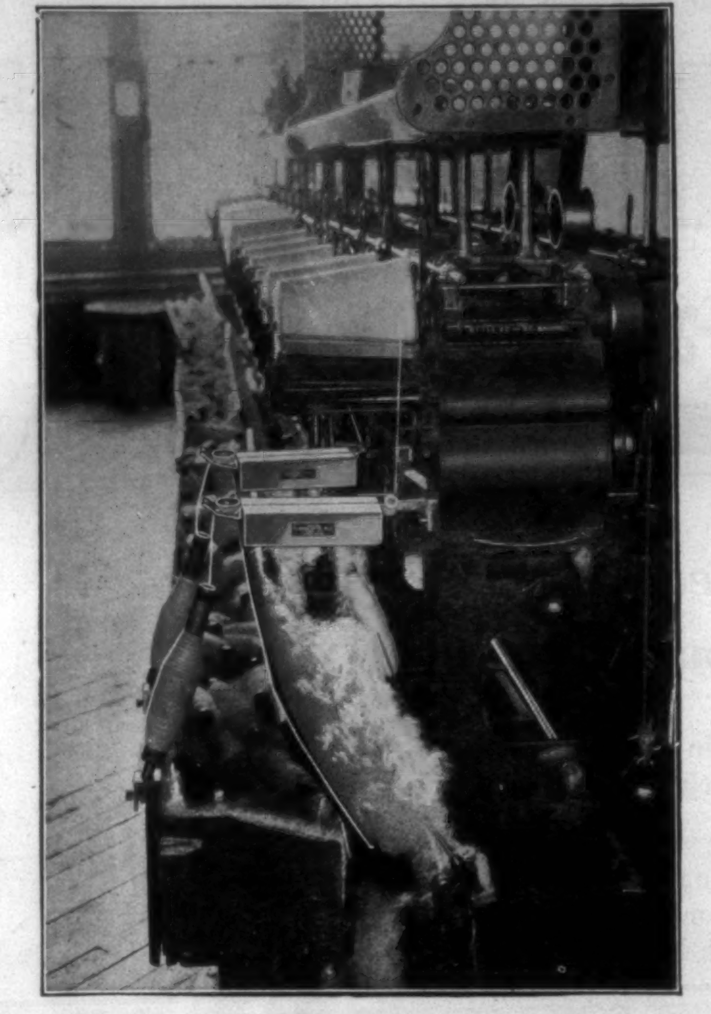


Mr. Knitter—Do You Realize Your Loss From Waste?

How often do your knitting machines stop because of slubs—heavy and light spots in the yarn?

Do you know the loss of production from this cause? Do you know the amount in dollars and cents—that is, lost in waste that is thrown under the cutter's table due to cutting out holes through the use of imperfect yarn?

Do you realize the difference in production between running good yarn and bad yarn? With labor high, even the same percentage of waste in manufacturing becomes a heavier charge against your costs. Are you taking the best means of meeting this situation?

The successful men in the production of knitted textiles are those who, under the pressure of high prices, make use of the most effective methods of avoiding waste in manufacturing operations.

A Knitter can cut down waste in his plant and increase his production by using the best grade of yarn—that is, free as possible from imperfections. If a lower grade contains even one more imperfection to the mile of 30/1, it means fourteen more imperfections to the pound—fourteen thousand more imperfections to the thousand pounds; one thousand pounds is a small quantity to the user of yarn. Fourteen more imperfections is a severe handicap in the manufacture of any product.

You can positively cut down the waste in production by equipping your winder with the Eclipse Yarn Cleaning Device. By using this cleaner, any grade of carded yarn can be made a ninety per cent better knitting yarn. You cannot appreciate this fact until after you have used the Eclipse Yarn Cleaner.

If you knit direct from cones, take this vital matter up with your "spinner"—he can deliver you a better yarn.

Ask us to send you full information—or better still—we will send our representative to give you an actual demonstration upon your request. When you write, please mention the type of winder or spooler you use.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Elmira, N. Y.
Makers of
Automatic Yarn Cleaner, Automatic Stop Motion, Yarn Tension Device
Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine

Early Textile Inventions

THE following is an address by Philip Wentworth, treasurer of the National Ring Traveler Company, at a meeting of the Southern New England Textile Club in Providence:

Passing from England to America, it was not only natural but necessary that the Colonists should immediately turn their attention to textiles. Most of the early settlers came with some knowledge of spinning and weaving, so that the textile industry began shortly after a landing was made on the "stern and rockbound coast." Hand spinning and weaving was continued up to and was practiced by our grandmothers. Spinning wheels, flax wheels and hand looms were in the homes of both the rich and the poor and relics of these days now proudly grace parlors and front halls in many residences. The approach of the Revolution served to spur on greater production and during the Revolution, the Colonists were thrown upon their own resources, with the result that the great emergency was quite successfully met. The people had clothing and the army was also supplied, although sometimes scantily. Perry Walton points out that patriotism was in vogue at Harvard College in 1768, as the senior class of that year graduated in clothing made from hand woven domestic fabrics.

The earliest attempts at cotton manufacturing in this country were in Philadelphia and Beverly, Mass. The citizens of Essex County delight in relating that George Washington paid them a visit in 1789 at which time he was shown through the Beverly mill, and according to the Salem Mercury, which published an account of his visit, he was much impressed at the sight of an 84-spindle jenny spinning warp yarn. It is also stated that he commented on the comeliness of the young ladies working at the various machines. According to Walton, Washington made the following entry in his diary on Friday, October 30th: "After passing Beverly two miles, we came to a cotton manufactory, which seems to be carried on with spirit by the Cabots principally. In this manufactory they have the new carding and spinning machines, one of the first supplies the work, and four of the latter, one of which spins 84 threads at one time by one person. The cotton is prepared for this machine by being first lightly drawn to a thread on a common wheel. There is another machine for doubling and twisting the thread for particular cloths. This also does many at a time. For winding the cotton from the spindles and preparing it for the warp there is a reel which expedites the work greatly. A number of looms, 15 or 16, were at work with spring shuttles, which do more than double work. In short, the whole seemed perfect and the cotton stuffs which they turn out are excellent of their kind, warp and filling, both now are of cotton." Such was Washington's understanding and description of cotton manufacturing in 1789.

While giving full credit for the progress that had been made up to this time, to Samuel Slater is due the credit for building and putting into successful operation in the United States the Arkwright machinery, including carding and spinning. It seems only fair, however, that Eli Whitney should be mentioned in the same category because of the part he played in stimulatign cotton growing.

Having been born in England in 1768, Slater began an early apprenticeship with one Jedediah Strutt, a partner of Richard Arkwright. This association allowed him to familiarize himself with the engineering aspects of Arkwright's machinery including carding and spinning and when he came to the United States, in 1789, he proved to be fully competent to reproduce these machines which began successful operation in 1793 in what is now nationally known as "The Old Slater Mill" in Pawtucket, R. I. He received his financial backing largely from Moses Brown, a rich and retired Providence merchant. It is not often spoken of, but true nevertheless, that the Slater Mill comprised a dye house, a singeing department, did calendering, etc., so that a finished yarn was turned out.

Eli Whitney did not get his just reward and it was not until 1800 that he received a grant of $50,000 which was about all that he ever realized for his great invention. Up to the advent of the cotton gin, Slater had been obliged to secure his cotton from French Guiana, Dutch Guiana and Haiti. It can thus be readily understood that the industry could not have grown to its present proportions without Whitney's contribution.

Machinery in Slater's time and for some years following was largely made of wood. The transformation to iron began with concentration upon the subject of men who stand out in the mind of the average mill man such as Draper, Whitin, Mason, Lowell, Danforth, Pettee, Rabbeth, Knowles, Northrop and many others. It would be impossible to enumerate the names of all who should receive credit. The accomplishments of those mentioned are generally familiar. Many American inventions have been revolutionary in character and have changed the general trend of manufacturing, namely, the loom temple, the spinning ring, the high speed spindle, ring traveler, dobby head, and last but not least the automatic loom.

The invention of the loom temple in 1816 by Ira Draper, a farmer living in Weston, Mass., was one of the early and important inventions. It was quite revolutionary in character in that it enabled the weaver to run two looms instead of one. Ira Draper was the great grandfather of the present scions of the Draper family.

An American invention which has had far reaching effects was that of A. C. Arnold, of Pawtucket, R. I., in 1823, the differential motion for roving frames. This was appropriated

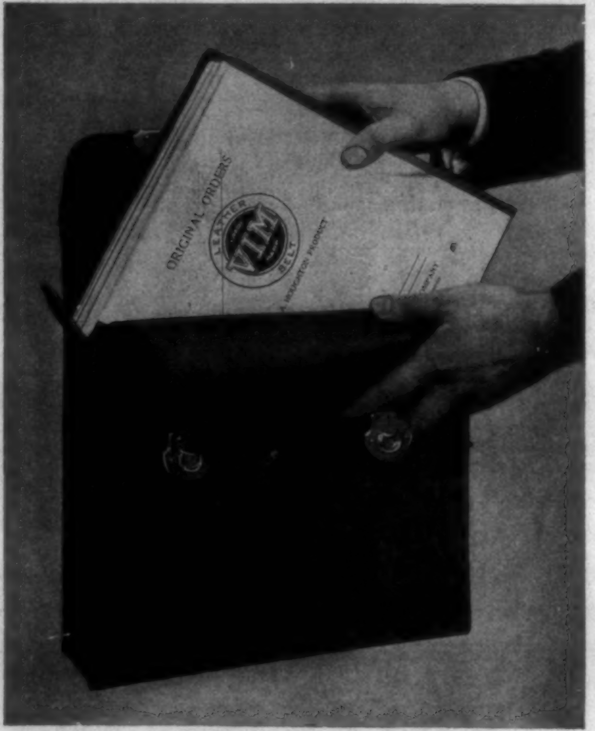
(Continued on Page 16)

HOUGHTON

"Seeing Is Believing"

by Chas. E. Carpenter

WITH the permission of those who issued the orders, we have had bound some fifty volumes of original orders for VIM Leather Belting, at a cost of over $50 per volume.



The object of these books is to enable our salesmen to quickly show to any interested party, the class of concerns who are regularly ordering VIM Leather Belting.

Not concerns who have merely placed a trial order; not merely orders for abnormal drives; not only orders for belting to go on special machinery, but honest to goodness orders for belting for everyday, general use.

But even when you see these orders, the proof of VIM Leather Belting quality will not be so convincing as if you ordered a trial belt and permitted the belt itself to tell its own story of merit, in the mute language of actual service, under your own way of doing things.

We have sales representatives all over the World, and if you are interested and will drop us a line to that effect, we will have our representative call when he is next in your neighborhood.

You might mention the most convenient day in the week and time for him to call, and the name of the gentleman he is to see, so that the interview may be accomplished with the maximum convenience to all.

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AND IN EVERY OTHER TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE WORLD

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

Fast and Fugitive Dyes

By Louis J. Matos in "Dyestuffs."

THE term "fast," as applied to colors on textiles, is strictly relative. It is well known that colored fabrics of various kinds possess widely differing degrees of fastness, depending upon the use to which they are put, and which, in some instances is a wide departure from the use for which the fabric was originally intended.

From time to time, the question has been raised regarding the fastness of a given dye—say, for example, on a cotton fabric. It has often been observed by the housewife or laundress that some colors have materially changed during the washing operation, while other colors have retained both their fullness and brilliancy. In many such cases, where the color has apparently faded, it is natural to assign the trouble to some inherent quality of the dye used, without in the least giving any consideration as to whether a proper choice of dye had been made in the first place.

In considering the qualities of dyes, some regard must be given to the particular features possessed by each. It is rarely that any two dyes possess identically equal resistance to the various treatments that dyed fabrics are subjected to, either after dyeing, and while yet in the mill passing through the finishing processes, or, when in the hands of the commercial laundry.

Each individual dye, before it is placed on the market, is subjected to an extended series of tests to determine its properties, and particularly its fastness to all those influences that it is likely to encounter when in actual service, such as fastness to light, washing in both fresh and salt water, perspiration, rubbing, hot pressing, decatizing, stoving, and others. Many of these tests for fastness are of no interest to the merchandiser or general public, but are of vital interest to the cloth manufacturer, as, for example, fastness to "crabbing" or "potting."

In dyeing yarns or cloth, the manufacturer or his dyer should select those dyes that possess the greatest fastness to the manufacturing operations, besides imparting color to the fabric that will resist the usual tests to which it is put while in actual domestic use. It is these latter tests or properties that interest the ultimate consumer, such as resisting light and perspiration.

The dye manufacturer is constantly placing in the hands of dyers the fullest information and data regarding the properties of his products, and it is for the dyer to make his selections based on these data and experiments with care and judgment, keeping in mind the use for which his goods are intended. It is manifestly an error of judgment in dyeing fabrics that are to be used as window draperies, to employ dyes that are not fast to light, or for fabrics that are to be used as linings, dyes that do not resist perspiration. It is not uncommon for complaints to arise due to lack of fastness to light of a certain color. Fading is noticed, and at once the blame is placed on the dye used. In many such cases, it has been found that dyes were used that did not possess any particular fastness to light.

Many shades on cloth are made from a combination of two or more dyes. If one of the components used in such a mixture is not as fast to light as the remaining dyes used, the final shade will change under exposure, and to the extent of the fugitiveness of the least desirable dye in the mixture.

What applies to fastness to light applies with equal force to fastness to washing. The term "washing" is very elastic, and is difficult to define with any degree of accuracy, since no two authorities fully agree as to the details of the process as applied to colored fabrics. Probably the nearest approach to what constitutes normal washing of colored cotton fabrics is given in the instructions of the Laundry Owners' Association to its members. Some dyes will stand repeated washing in plain water, but materially change when washed in soapy water. Here, again, the quality of soap may have a marked influence upon the color, depending upon whether the soap contains much or little free alkali. Probably no two professional laundry operatives or domestic laundresses entertain the same ideas regarding the washing process for colored fabrics, either as to temperature, quantity of soap or alkali to be used, or whether the alkali should be sal soda or ammonia.

(Continued on Page 42)

INSPECTING
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SHEARING
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Textile Machinery
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WORCESTER, MASS.
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1000 Woodside Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
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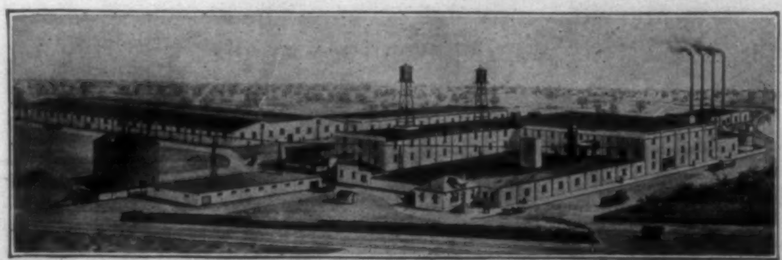
VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY
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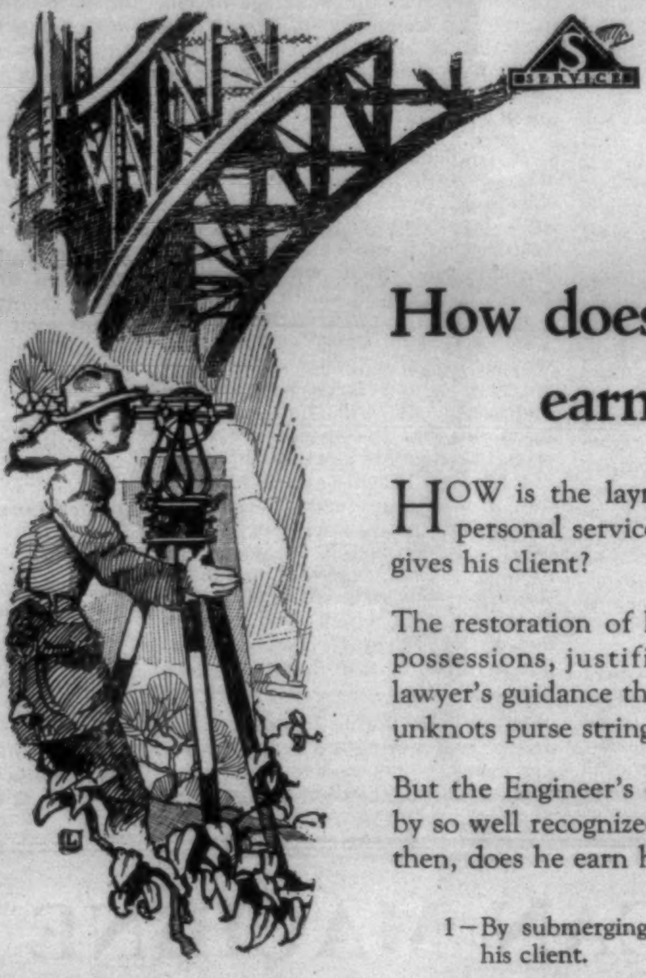

Some practical illustrations of the work of the Engineer are shown in "Picks to the Minute" and "Factories for the Future." Write for your copies.

How does the Engineer earn his fee?

HOW is the layman to estimate the value of personal service such as the professional man gives his client?

The restoration of health, most valued of human possessions, justifies the doctor's charge. The lawyer's guidance through the maze of legal hazards unknots purse strings for his retainer.

But the Engineer's employment is not subsidized by so well recognized a need for his services. How, then, does he earn his fee?

1—By submerging all interests except those of his client.

2—By applying his technical skill, knowledge and experience to the successful and economical solution of his client's problems.

3—By anticipating future trends in the plans and designs he prepares for his client.

4—By unswerving devotion to a code of ethics that, in itself, is the finest safeguard his client can obtain—not alone for the labor of the Engineer, but for the materials, the structures, the equipment and the methods he recommends for that client.

The services of the Engineer constitute a stewardship to industry, transportation, sanitation and to so many other elements of civilization that he is in constant touch with every phase of human activity.

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

Engineers

Greenville
South Carolina

627 Tennessee Electric Power Bldg.
Chattanooga

Early Textile Inventions

(Continued from Page 12)

by an Englishman named Houlsworth, who had seen a model and who solicited and was granted a British patent. Nevertheless Arnold was the real inventor. In 1824 Charles Danforth invented the principle of cap spinning. This was also appropriated and patented in England by a man named Hutchinson.

Two men bearing the names of Addison and Stevens were granted a patent on a ring traveler in 1829, notwithstanding that John Thorp, of Providence, R. I., is usually given credit for this invention, also the spinning ring. In 1831 Mr. Asell Lamphere, of Killingly, Conn., was at work on a new device for spinning to supercede the throstle frame and cap spinning. Lamphere's ideas finally resulted in the ring spinning frame, and investigation shows that some of Lamphere's ideas are embodied in the frame of today.

William Mason, who later founded the Mason Machine Works, became associated with Lamphere in Killingly and contributed very largely to the early development of ring spinning. He also did much constructive work on looms and self-acting mules. Mr. Mason also appears to have realized the vital importance of the traveler and he designed and built the first machine for making ring travelers by machine methods. The traveler machine of Mason is the one used today and has come down through the years with very little change. Time does not permit of tracing in detail the development of the high speed spindle, beginning with the first patent of J. E. Atwood in 1866, but when the names of Atwood, Rabbeth, Pearl, Sawyer, Draper, Whitin and McMullen are enumerated in connection with this wonderful instrument, the tremendous amount of concentration which the great work required can readily be realized.

Prominently identified with the development of card room machinery in America are found the important names of Arnold, Pettee and Whitin and an interesting paper could be prepared upon this subject alone.

To Francis Cabot Lowell belongs the distinction of contributing much to the power driven loom in this country, which was first used in the Boston Manufacturing Company at Waltham, Mass., incorporated in 1813. The brain power contributed to weaving was quite as impressive as that centered on preparatory lines, viz., Lowell, Mason, Knowles, Crompton, Whitin, Northrop, Draper, Hutchins, Stafford and many others. Mr. Lowell is also the father of our present day mill organization, as he established the department in the factory under the overseer system.

It is a peculiar fact that the textile industry in this country and of the world for that matter, became highly developed and then a period of years was devoted to the general refinement of machinery and essentials and increasing manufacturing intensity. In the early nineties the industry was startled by the announcement of the Northrop Loom by the Draper interests of Hopedale, Mass. At the time that James Northrop made this highly important invention it is stated that he had never had the privilege of entering the weaving department of a cotton mill. However, as he is still living, he has seen his invention revolutionize the weaving of cotton cloth.

It has been mentioned that methods of textile art date far back into antiquity, that the art reached a state of development in beautiful textures and rare appearance far beyond that time which history records. It is well worth any man's time to visit the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and there examine the wonderful specimens of ancient weaving which have been herein mentioned. It will be impressed upon you that the progress of years from the ancients down to the present century has discovered nothing new in textile products. The development of textile machinery, however, has completely changed the methods of manufacture and today the production of a single operative is equal to that which could be produced by several thousands of hands, three or four hundred years ago.

And so the textile machinery industry and the cotton manufacturing industry has grown from small beginnings to tremendous proportions largely by individual effort. The cotton industry is different today than most any industry of the country in that ,as many mills as there are, there will be found individual conceptions as to management and manufacturing policies. There is probably no other line of business that subjects itself to such keen competition as that existing in the cotton goods primary markets. Yet taking one year with another it represents one of the safest of permanent investments. When this country entered the World War, the textile industry was the one great industry that was fully mobilized and ready to meet the great emergency without the addition of a single spindle or loom. It is because of the great achievements, vision, courage, tenacity and pluck of the men whom we are endeavoring to honor, that the textile industry, from such meagre beginnings, has grown to a world spindleage of 157,000,000, of which 37,000,000 are in the United States of America.

Draper Corporation Declares Extra Dividend.

New York.—Directors of the Draper Corporation, manufacturers of textile machinery, have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 and an extra dividend of $2, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 2. Instead of paying $3 quarterly in the future, the directors have decided to pay regular dividends at $2 quarterly with extras.

H. & B. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Builders of Complete Equipments of
Cotton Opening and Spinning Machinery
Consisting of
HOPPER BALE OPENERS — CRIGHTON OPENERS — EXHAUST OPENERS
BUCKLEY OPENERS — ROVING WASTE OPENERS
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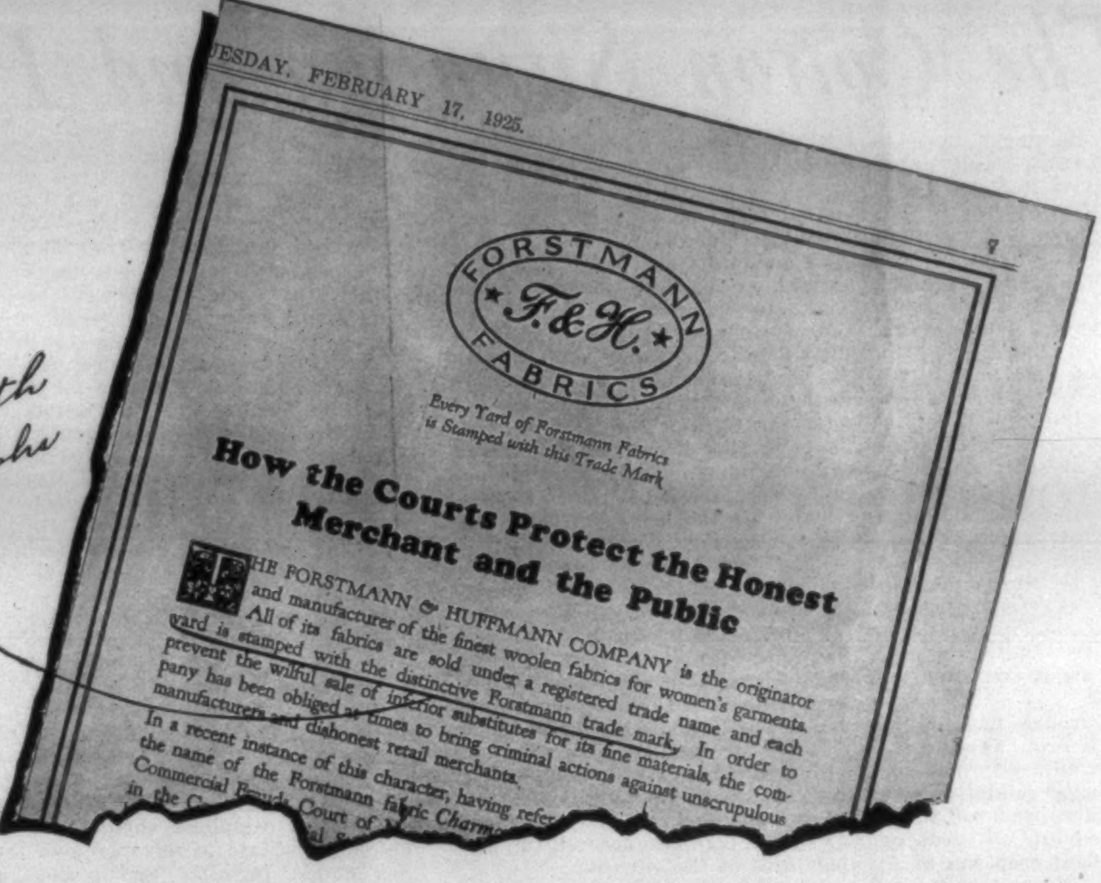


ESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1925.

7

FORSTMANN ★ F.&H. ★ FABRICS

Every Yard of Forstmann Fabrics is Stamped with this Trade Mark

How the Courts Protect the Honest Merchant and the Public

THE FORSTMANN & HUFFMANN COMPANY is the originator and manufacturer of the finest woolen fabrics for women's garments. All of its fabrics are sold under a registered trade name and each yard is stamped with the distinctive Forstmann trade mark. In order to prevent the wilful sale of inferior substitutes for its fine materials, the company has been obliged at times to bring criminal actions against unscrupulous manufacturers and dishonest retail merchants.

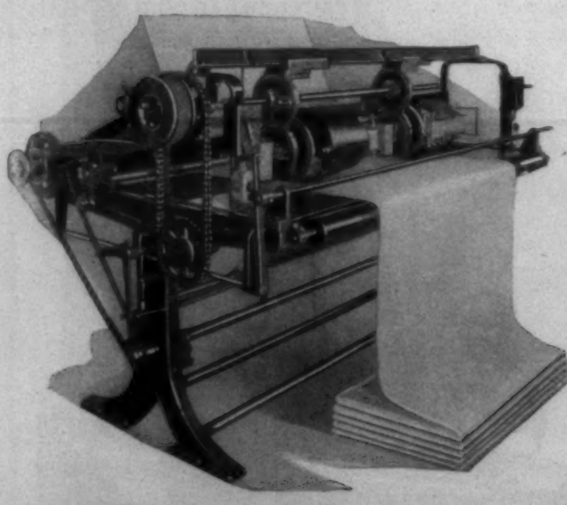
In a recent instance of this character, having refer the name of the Forstmann fabric *Charm* Commercial Frauds Court of in the C

Applied with Kaumagraphs

Counterfeiting failed because every yard of the fabric was marked!

FORSTMANN Fabrics are in big demand. Their success has brought inferior imitations, as great successes always do.

But every yard of Forstmann Fabrics bears the manufacturer's mark on the back, beautifully applied with Kaumagraphs.



The Parks & Woolson Kaumagraph Machine by which Kaumagraph Dry Transfers are applied to Forstmann Fabrics. This type of machine has a capacity of 90 yards per minute.

The identity of these fabrics is thus irrefutably established. You can no more mistake a Forstmann Fabric than you can mistake the make of your car. No wonder the attempt to imitate failed!

The Kaumagraphed mark enhances the value of any fabric, because it absolutely protects the trade and the public against the substitution of inferior imitations.

Also, a beautiful Kaumagraph mark gives a fabric personality. Have your fabrics that? Are they *yours* or are they just so many yards of this or that kind of cloth? Would any competitor ever want to imitate them?

We should like to tell you of the many manufacturers whose goods have acquired personality through being given a name applied with Kaumagraphs.

The Kaumagraph method of marking is simple. It is economical. It is adaptable to all and any requirements. If you have never been able to find a way properly to mark your product, write us. If you now mark your goods by some other process, get the facts about Kaumagraphs for comparison. There is no obligation in asking for full information. Use this coupon in writing, if more convenient.

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350-356 West 31st St., New York City
Canadian Branch: Kaumagraph Limited, Paris, Ont.
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Please send us full information about Kaumagraphs with samples.

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S. T. B. 3-14-25

The Cotton Situation and Prospects

In a letter to the Charlotte Observer, David R. Coker, well known cotton authority of Hartsville, S. C., says:

The cotton crop of 1924 was about 13,600,000 bales and followed three extremely short crops averaging only a little over 9,000,000 each. At the average price of about 24 cents which has ruled this season the world has been an eager buyer. Exports thus far this season exceed the total exports out of the preceding crop and it now seems that not less than seven and one-half and possibly eight million bales will go abroad. American consumption is proceeding at a rate which will take care of six million bales more. It seems probable, therefore, that the consumtion of American cotton this year will about equal the crop and leave the very small carry over last August at about the same figure next August.

What are the probabilities for the next crop? The crop west of the Mississippi River is largely made on Winter and Spring rainfall which soaks into their deep, rich soil and is fed back throughout the growing season. An excellent crop was made in Texas and the Mississippi Valley in 1924 although scarcely any rain fell over large areas after the first week in June. Texas has had extremely light rainfall this Winter. There is yet time for the subsoil to receive the moisture so necessary for a crop, but it is not broken and great alarm prevails as to the prospect for a crop in that section.

I am informed by the experts in charge of the Government boll weevil investigations that there are plenty of weevils in hibernation in the Mississippi Valley and westward to seriously damage the crop if they should have normal conditions during the Spring and Summer. We have already discussed the boll weevil situation in South Carolina and the conditions here applies to practically all the territory from Alabama eastward.

The probability of heavy weevil damage in the East and of drought or wevil damage in the West seems to reduce the prospect of the coming crop far below that of 1924. There is no assurance that the next crop will exceed nine or ten million bales and there is certainly not an average probability that the next crop will exceed eleven and one-half million. No one can predict the size of an unplanted crop, but the farmer should take into account the probabilities of the situation.

With the world willing to take a thirteen and one-half million crop at present prices and with an extremely small carry over at the end of this season, I feel satisfied that a crop not exceeding eleven and one-half million bales would sell at least as high as the 1923 crop. I should not like to predict the price that would obtain if the crop does not exceed ten million, but think it likely that some new records on short staple prices would result.

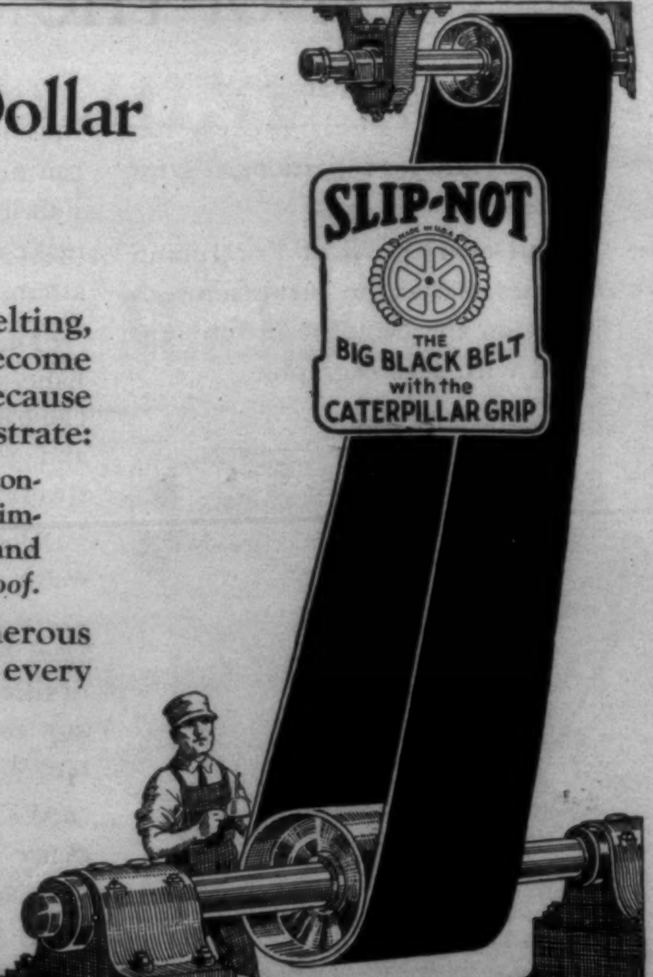
With everything pointing to a smaller crop and higher prices this year, there is every reason for a farmer to fertilize well, use sound, productive seed, cultivate diligently, and above all bend every effort to combatting the boll weevil. If this is done and he does not over crop most certainly result, prosperity return and wholesale disaster and himself, a profitable crop will al- bankruptcy be averted.

On the one hand we have the prospect of disaster if the boll weevil is allowed to have his way and on the other a prospect of large profits and a quick return to prosperity if intelligent steps are taken to meet the situation. Bankers, merchants and land owners who are advancing for the purchase of fertilizers and supplies, should not only not hestitate to advance good seed, ample fertilizer and poison and equipment for fighting the boll weevil but they should insist on the use of these indispensable factors for cotton production. They cannot afford to risk their money otherwise.

The extraordinary wet weather last Fall damaged a very large proportion of the seed crop. It is obvious that every farmer should assure himself that he has a plentiful supply of sound seed of a good variety. If damaged seed are planted there is no chance of success as a good stand is absolutely essential to success under boll weevil condition.

The writer at this time will not go into a discussion of the long staple situation except to say that staple premiums have returned to normal and that those farmers who are in position to plant long staple varieties of proved productiveness and adaptability to this section are likely to make very much greater profits than those who plant short cotton. An acute famine in the longer lengths of staple cotton is imminent, due to a great decrease in production in Egypt, Arizonia and the Mississippi Valley.

It will be a great mistake for our farmers to increase the cotton acreage this year. Over-cropping means reduction of the production per acre and a large proportion of low grades. The poor production and low average grade of cotton in this section last year was partly due to the inability of the average farmer to properly pick the large acreage planted.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ALABAMA PRODUCES MORE CAST IRON PIPE THAN ANY OTHER STATE IN UNION. THIS AND OTHER IRON MOULDING INDUSTRIES FURNISH VAST SUPPLY OF TRAINED LABOR.

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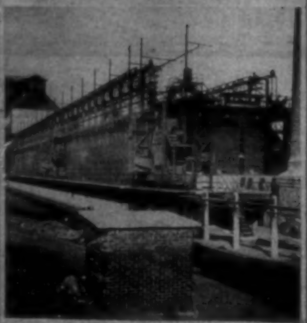

1,171 BY-PRODUCT COKE OVENS IN ALABAMA PRODUCE 4,500,000 TONS ANNUALLY

ALABAMA IS THE THIRD STATE IN THE PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE. HER KNOWN DEPOSITS CONTAIN 1,700,000,000 TONS OF RED AND 27,000,000 TONS OF BROWN HEMATITE.

Textile Machinery Can and Should Be Manufactured in Alabama

Radical changes in economic conditions during the past decade—greatly increased freight rates—the steady march westward of the country's center of population—high wages, brought about by keen competition—labor shortages—

These and other factors have caused an increase of more than 33 1-3 per cent in the number of spindles in the South during the past twelve years; the increase in the New England States has been only about 9 per cent. This indicates that the future expansion for the textile manufacturer is in the South.

That is why three-fourths of the Textile Machinery distributed in the markets of the world is being sold in the Southern States.

The magnitude of the iron, steel and pipe industry in Alabama insures ample supply of skilled machinists and foundrymen at all times.

The center of distribution for manufactured products is more accessible to Alabama than the New England States. If manufactured here where there is an unlimited supply of raw material (iron and steel), textile machinery could be marketed at less cost to the Southern mills.

The better climate, the better industrial temper, the happier living conditions, insure satisfactory labor. Freedom from those foreign elements of disturbing nature obviates the labor troubles which so often menace the welfare of many other sections.

Locations are available in Alabama where iron, coke and coal can be hauled by truck directly from the source of supply to the plant.

The manufacture of Textile Machinery in Alabama opens an entirely new and extremely attractive field of industry—one that affords unlimited opportunity for development. Interested parties will be furnished with desired information regarding the possibilities of this industry, upon application to the Commercial Department of the Alabama Power Company.

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Practical Discussions
By
Practical Men

To Compute Weight on Rolls.

Editor:

I am at a loss to know how to compute the weight on my top rolls. Can some of your readers give me a good rule to figure out the leverage, ect. Jake.

Constant Number of Spinning Frame Draft.

Editor:

I am a second hand and want to learn more about my work, what is a good method for finding the constant number for draft on spinning frames. I will appreciate it if some of your readers will give me the rule. Cotton Spinner.

Sateen Weaves.

Editor:

I am making five harness sateens and using my cam motions in the following order, 1, 3, 5, 2, 4,. I want to learn through your Discussion Page if there are any more sateen weaves which can be made on five harness and what different effect does it have on the cloth. J. U. T.

Two Kinds of Draft.

Editor:

I am told that the figured draft of a machine is not the actual draft. What is the difference between the two and how do you ascertain the actual draft? This is very confusing to me and I hope someone will make it clear to me. Student.

Answer to Textile Student

Editor:

Young Student, you have asked a very interesting and broad question; for the matter of the most suitable drafts depend upon many things which affect good work and which must be taken into careful consideration. Here is a list of different things which expert men always consider in connection with this important part of processing the work.

1. The kind of stock.
2.The length of the staple.
3. The grade of cotton.
4. The extent of the opening process.
5. The amount of carding.
6. The amount of doublings.
7. The wind of machinery.
8. The condition of the machinery.
9. The amount of twist.
10. The kind of goods made.
11. Single or doubll boss rolls.
12. Amount of weight on top rolls.

Above are given a dozen of the most important local conditions which affect the draft. Therefore, nobody can give a set rule for what draft should be run by others. It is largely a matter of good judgement, coupled with experience and the existing local conditions. However, the possible books do offer a starting point upon which to build according to one's experience. As a parctical man, I should lay down the following basis upon which to start as follows:

Cheap coarse work, single roving, 5 to 12 draft.

Good coarse work, carded single roving 6 to 8 draft.

Good coarse work, carded double roving 8 to 10 darft.

Good coarse work, combed double roving 10 to 12.

Good coarse work, combed single roving 8 to 10. dratf.

Cheap medium counts, carded single roving 6 to 10 draft.

Good medium counts, combed single roving 8 to 10 draft.

Good medium counts, combed double roving 8 to 12 draft.

Find medium counts, carded double roving 6 to 8 draft.

Find medium counts, combed roving 8 to 12 draft.

More or less than above drafts is rather extreme and will not give best results. Practical.

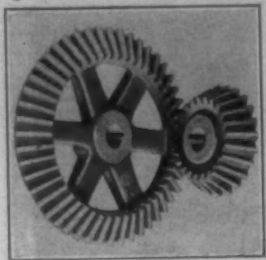
Answer to A. Tyro.

Editor:

A. Tyro has asked a tough, hard question. One answer might be to say the hardest thing an overseer has to do is to mind his business, for that is what he is paid for. An overseer once took a young friend of his through his department. When the trip through the carding room was done the young friend asked the overseer, "What is the hardest thing you have had to do in connection with this job?". To which the bright overseer answered, "Young friend, the hardest thing I ever had to do was to get the job!"

However, in all seriousness, to answer your question right would be to write a big book and then a whole lot of other books, for the overseer has a great many "hardest things to do." If he had only one "hardest thing to do" his job would be easy. Here are a few of these hardest jobs he has to do:

1. Thinking ahead.
2. Planning beforehand.
3. Preventing unusual things from occurring and which should not occur.
4. Reducing wastes.
5. Reducing costs.
6. Increasing production.
7. Keeping everything clean.
8. Keeping help orderly.
9. Keeping help enough.
10. Making help mind.
11. Keeping machinery oiled.



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12. Keeping belt on tight pulley.
13. Preventing bad work.
14. Filling orders on time.
15. Keeping repairs up economically.
16. Keeping down consumption of supplies.
17. Preventing fires.
18. Preventing breaks.
19. Being a good mixer.
20. Getting along with the help.
21. Getting along with the other bosses.
22. Getting along with the superintendent.
23. Figuring out changes.
24. Being somewhat of a doctor, aiding to keep the help well.
25. Being considerable of a lawyer to teach help how to settle their troubles amicably!
26. Keeping his own health up.
27. Keeping his own temper under control.
28. Balancing one process with another.
29. Praying for good weather when his work is affected by it.
30. Praying for better cotton when he can't get it.
31. Blaming himself rather than others when others are not to blame.
32. Not discharging a hand when it is unnecessary.
32. Making good help a little more efficient.
33. Making good help out of poor help.
34. To smile once in a while.
35. Not to swear when he feels like it.
36. To always talk nicely about others.
37. To train himself for the job.
38. To be patient.
39. To be steady.
40. To be a self starter.
41. To be of good judgment.
42. To be satisfied with the pay he gets when he knows he can earn more on the farm.

Multiply the above by the 365 days and the 365 nights in the year, and again by the years he has been overseer, and you will be able then to guess how many other "hardest things" you will have to do beside hte above product when you become overseer. Now, you can take your choice of either sticking to your job or of going farming. One job is as good and as important as the other. Both jobs pay according to the service rendered. One may pay a little more in money, the other may pay a little more in satisfaction. There is, after all, not much difference. Both are good jobs.

"Differential."

Answer to New Timer.

Editor:

I didn't think "Charlie" was coming back at me in the way he did. But I'll favor him again. Your number keeping must start in the cotton opening room.

1. Cotton mixing is the place tc begin.
2. Blend your cotton well.
3. Break it up well.
4. Let it stand at least over night if you can.
5. Do not scale your cotton.
6. Slice it like you would a cake.
7. Weigh every lap carefully.
8. Mix the light ones with the heavy ones on the cards.
9. Do not run laps which are a pound out of the way of the standard.
10. Weigh the drawing frames twice per day.
11. Weigh the finished roving once per day.
12. Reweigh all rovings found way off at the standard.
13. Make these right by changing gears.
14. Have two sets of gears to change with. One set to be draft gears, another set tc be crown gears. Changing the crown gears allows you about one-half a tooth of the draft gear.
15. Weigh each number of yarn once per day, and deal with the yarns the same as with the rovings.
16. Believe me, you will never be hit hard again with the question of variation if you follow this rule.
17. This makes everything go nicely in the sweet now and now!

"Charlie Again."

Answer to Yarn Maker.

Editor:

As an answer to Yarn Maker, will say that the Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., furnishes yarn makers a breaking weight table on request that is mighty convenient to have at hand. However, for yarns up to as high as No. 20s the following rule works well: Add 5 times the number of the yarn to 1600. Divide the result by the number of the yarn, then add another 44.

Example with a No. 12s yarn:

$12 \times 5 = 60$. $1600 + 60 = 1660$.

Then $1160 \div 12 = 138$.

$138 + 4 = 142$ breaking weight.

Hope this will be of information to Yarn Maker.

H. H. H.

Answer to New Timer.

Editor:

As New Timer kindly asked me to tell how to best keep numbers, will try to do the best that can be done.

1. The cotton should be well mixed. Not only should the cotton be well mixed and opened, but there should be a good general average mixture of the different cotton bale marks you have on hand. In other words, the best place to begin to keep or to steer the numbers right is in the cotton mixing room. You should have a good bale breaker to open the cotton thoroughly. The cotton opened should stand at least over night to give it a chance to air out and age.

2. Every lap should be weighed at the finishers, and those that are too heavy as well as those which are too light should be paired and placed into the cards at the same time and the sliver from same put into the

(Continued on Page 31)

REEDS

Although our new Southern Plant has been in operation only four months, we have been compelled to operate both day and night to take care of orders from Southern mills for our high quality reeds.

Over 80 per cent of this day and night production has been on high counts, 48 to 67 dents per inch.

This alone will tell you there is here a reed plant at your very doors ready to give you the highest quality reed service to be had, excepting none.

In the personnel of our Staff are Expert Textile men with years of experience in mill problems. This expert service is at your command merely for the asking.

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Every drop is used up in the bearing.

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Automatic Mixing and Bedding Machine

An automatic machine for mixing and bedding cotton has been invented and is now being manufactured by G. C. Truslow, of Draper, N. C. The machine is connected to the bale breaker or any preparatory machine, with pipe line and fan.

The automatic mixing and bedding machine can be located at the bale breaker or any preparatory machine, or can be located in the warehouse or any convenient place close to the supply of cotton. There is no additional labor cost for operating it, the makers say, the work being done by the operative who feeds the bale breakers. The capacity of the machine depends on the capacity of the bale breaker and the size of fan used.

The machines are sold with No. 6 or No. 7 Sturtevant fans, or larger if necessary to take care of mills that mix and bed large amounts of cotton each time. The mixing process is simple, but efficient, bedding and mixing the cotton in one operation.

The machine is designed to give full benefit resulting from even mixing of cotton, giving better yarns, even shades in cloth and good running work, Mr. Truslow states. It is also recommended for dye plants that have trouble with off shades. In dyed stock, several dyeings can be put through the machine, preventing loss in shaded goods and giving unform shades.

Demand For Silk Goods

Greensboro, N. C.—While it is generally understood that cotton mills on "staples" are not finding the going especially good, the manufacture of novelties by some of the big mills has been attended by good profits, a mill man here states.

Back in "the good old days," when nearly all the mills of the South were on coarse, or even fine goods of the staple kind, sheetings, for example, or ginghams, they all made money, and it was then that the great wave of textile building engulfed the South, with hundreds of little towns becoming cities upon the erection of one, two or even more mills at them. The goods were in great demand, including great export demand, and in some cases mills would run for years without changing the processes of manufacture. Everything was staple, stabilized.

However, the consumer demand for novelties in goods and patterns has brought about a change, and a mill here has found that with a few changes in manufacturing processes goods designed for greatly different uses can be manufactured at a profit. While some mills are "swapping an old dollar for a new one" or curtailing or talking of curtailing, this class of goods is going well.

It is the demand for silk and wool, especially silk, that has created the desire to manufacture something instead of the old staples. The consumer has seen and felt the sheen of silk and part silk or silk substitutes sell readily.

One such example of a novelty is a cloth made for men's clothing to be sold in New York and other places where there is a demand for a suit of clothing that can be sold at a moderate price yet still look somewhat like what the Prince of Wales wears. The cities are full of young fellows who are working for $20 to $35 a week who must be well dressed to move in their proper social planes and this urge has been capitalized by garment makers who come South and ask mill men to produce what they want. Dyes, an admixture of silk and clever manufacturing do the rest. Making minor changes in the operation of the machinery is small trouble, and, while the orders are not large, like the ones disposed of by the great textile commission houses, the profit is a good one and enables mills to run at full time. It is probable that practically every mill in the South that is running some extra time—and there are more of these than one would think from the wails going up in some quarters—is enabled to do so because of ability to see the changing demand, the call for novelty goods, and to fill it.

The same transformation has come in hosiery, it is said. Men's half hose could in the old "Racket Stores" and "Red Front" establishments be bought in some instances three pair for a dime. They were coarse, cheap dye black, and made for nothing to sell for nothing. Even the girls then were not above wearing what were frankly described as cotton hose, nothing more. The elevation in skirts changed all that and every girl, even if she makes only $10 a week wouldn't be caught anywhere with those things now.

The hosiery mills that are making money now are making the finest of pure thread silk hose, mill men say, and mercerized material and hose that are almost pure silk are sold without any difficulty.—Charlotte Observer.

George Thomas Opens Yarn Agency.

W. George Thomas has resigned his position as Southern representative of the yarn house of Paige, School & Co. to engage in the yarn brokerage business on his own account.

He has opened an office in Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C., and in addition to other accounts will handle the Southern business of Carolina Textile Corporation at Dillon and Hamer, S. C., and the Davidson (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Mr. Thomas has had long experience in the yarn business and has an extensive acquaintance.

Georgia Meeting Next Week.

A very large attendance is expected at the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia at the Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta on Tuesday, March 18th. The meeting will be devoted to carding and spingin at 9:30. There will be a lunchning, The morning session will beeon at 12:30 and the afternoon session wil adjourn at 4 o'clock.

DU PONT DYESTUFFS

VAT PRINTING BROWNS

Ponsol Brown G Double Paste For Printing
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The fact that these shades may be used alone or in combination with other members of the Ponsol series makes possible the production of a wide range of desirable colors having extreme general fastness properties.

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Dyestuffs Department

WILMINGTON DELAWARE

Annual Meeting of Southern Spinners' Association

THE annual meeting of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association was held at the Chamber of Commerce in Charlotte on Tuesday of this week. There was a good attendance and members were very enthusiastic over the work now being handled by the association. The meeting was devoted chiefly to a discussion of market conditions, a review of the activities of the association during the past year and the election of officers. Two resolutions were adopted, one urging all spinners to regulate their operations solely by the volume of orders and another putting the association on record as being unanimously in favor of standardization and simplication of yarn numbers, plies and put-ups.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. M. Fairley, Laurinburg, N. C.; vice-presidents, M. L. Cannon, B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, K. S. Tanner, Spindale, and W. B. Moore, York, S. C.; secretary, C. Singleton Green. Directors elected, in addition to the officers, were Robert Chapman, J. A. Long, Clifford J. Swift, Scott Roberts, C. E. Hutchison, A. R. McEachern, A. F. Draper, J. E. Erwin, T. B. Bunch, J. F. Taylor, H. I. Crigler and E. H. Williamson.

The retirement of B. B. Gossett as president of the association was due entirely to the fact that he is no longer able to devote to the work the time required by the increasing activities of the association.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging all spinners to govern their operations entirely by their volume of orders and in the absence of orders to institute immediate curtailment. A second resolution dealt with the simplification and standardization of yarn numbers, plies and put-ups, the association unanimously favoring this work.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, spoke briefly of the value of the work now being carried on by the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association and pointed out the necessity of co-operation by all of the members in order that the work may be as effective as possible.

The vice-presidents elected each represents the manufacturers of various classes of yarns, such as hosiery yarns, carded and combed, twisted yarns and other constructions. It is the purpose of the assosiation to have these officers call frequent and intimate meetings of all spinners engaged upon a particular class of yarns in order that problems may be discussed and remedies suggested. These group meetings will co-operate with the general program of work being carried out by the association.

In reviewing the activities of the association for the past year, Secretary Green said:

Simplification and Standardization.

Spinners have been handicapped in their operations by the multiplicity of yarn numbers, plies and put-ups required. In manufacturing yarns for stock they have manufactured and stored numbers which have not always proved merchantable. The Bureau of Standards Department of Simplified Practice has ben approached and have indicated their willingness to undertake the simplification and standardization of yarn numbers, plies and put-ups. The success that this Department has had in recently standardizing the numbers and widths of cotton duck lends us to believe that a great benefit will accrue to the spinner if a similar simplification of yarns is made effective. In order that this may be accomplished at the earliest possible moment a committee should be appointed to confer with the consumer of yarns that an acceptable standardization may be promptly arranged.

Operation Report.

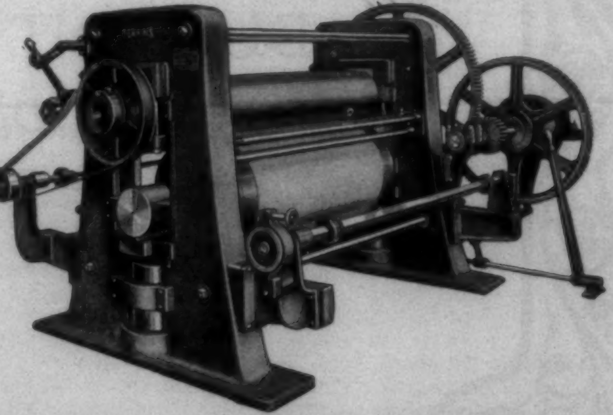
The effectiveness of the operations report has been demonstrated and while fewer members have participated regularly in making this report than had been expected its worth as an indication af the trend of business has been thoroughly proven.

A chart has been made out and mailed to the members of the Association showing the relationship between production, sales and shipments. This chart clearly when compared to the cotton and yarn prices that the movement of business is correctly forecast and the advance in prices promptly reflected by the volume of sales. A full participation in this report we believe of greatest moment to the spinner as their operations can be correctly gauged and the accumulation of stocks noticed. The report has proven a true baromenter of business conditions, and we believe it to be of greatest value to the spinner in regulating his operations.

Bulletins.

A system of wekly bulletins has been inaugurated, and has cerved to keep the spinner posted on market coditions. The publicity given the Association by the publication of these bulletins in the various trade papers and trade magazines has been of greatest benefit to the Association, and we believe has had a material effect in stabilizing the market. A review of the cotton and yarn prices from May 23rd to March 1st presents an interesting study. Taking the prices of pivotal numbers of yarn, 20/2 ply warps, 30/1

(Continued on Page 32)



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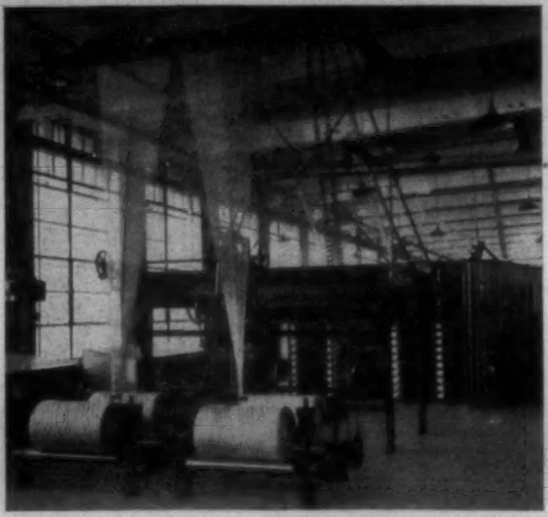
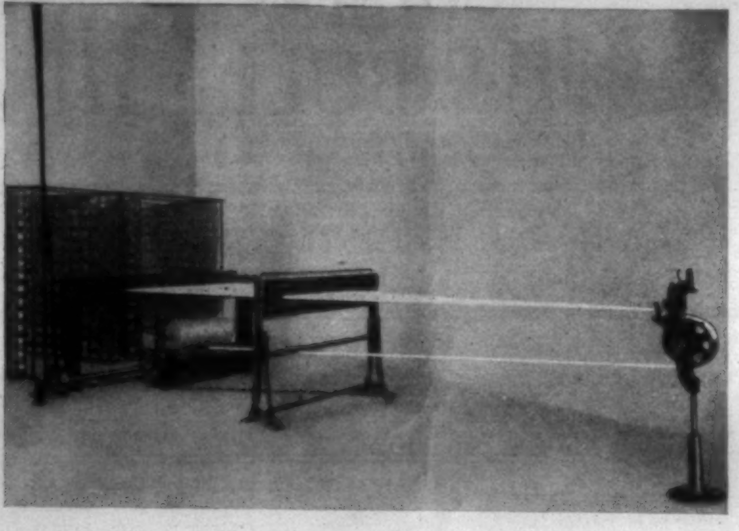
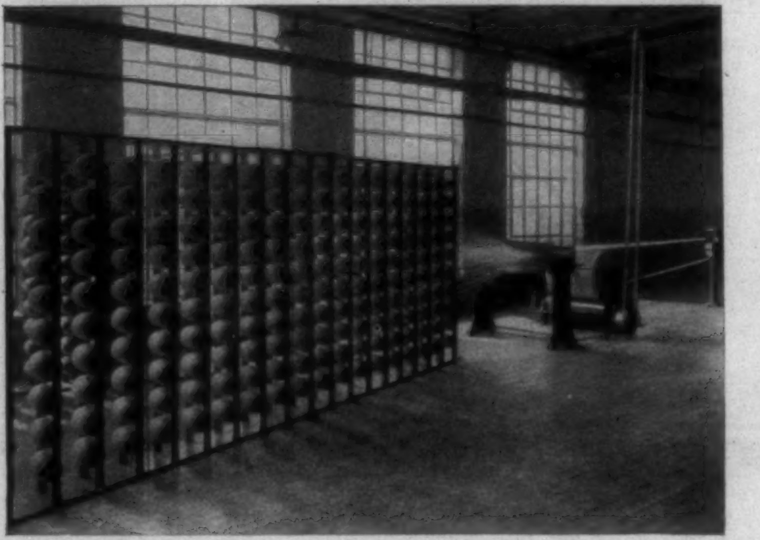


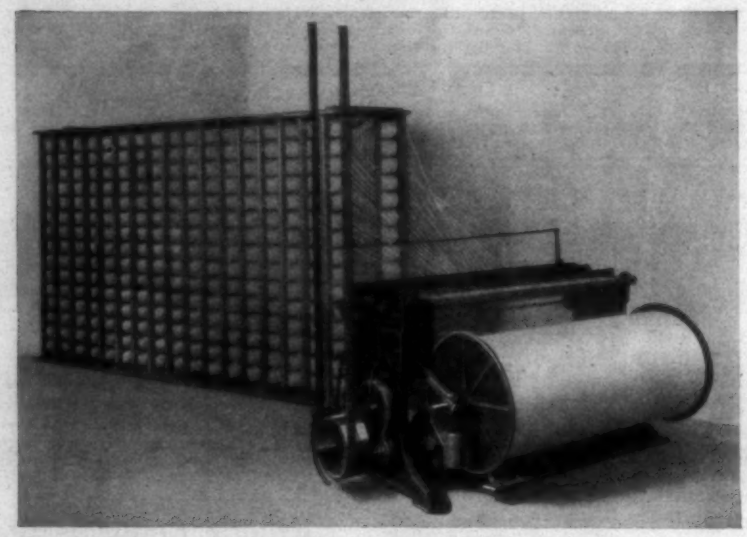
Combination Linking and Balling Warper, New Type Direct Pull Electrical Stop Creel



Special Short Chain Balling Warper, New Type Direct Pull Electrical Stop Creel.



Balling Warper, New Type Direct Pull Electrical Stop Creel.



Section Beam Warper, New Type Direct Pull Electrical Stop Creel.

WARPERS

We are specialists in the designing and building of all Standard and Special types of Warpers and Warp Handling Equipments, which include Long Chain Beamers, Short Chain Beamers, Short Chain Warp Splitters, Warp Wrapping and Unwrapping Machines, Warp Coilers, Warp Dyeing and Sizing Machines, etc.

The above cuts illustrate only four of the several different types of Standard and Special Warpers, which we build for the Textile Industry, and limited space will only permit of our briefly calling attention to a few special features of these machines.

COMBINATION LINKING AND BALLING WARPER

This is a Standard type of machine built to meet the warper requirements of yarn mills making warps for the market, and being equipped with Linker Head and Balling Attachments enables a yarn mill to furnish warps of any description that might be called for by a customer, either Linked or Balled, in any lengths, and with any Leasing specifications that might be required.

These machines are equipped with the New Type Cocker Linker, the New Type Direct Pull Electrical Stop Creel, Automatic Counter Clock, and Baller Tension Control, and are the most efficient and economical Warping Equipments that can be installed by a yarn mill making warps for the market, and are built with a creel capacity ranging from 1500 to 3000 ends, with one or two Linker Heads, and with Balling Attachments to make from one to six Ball Warps at one time.

BALLING WARPER

This is the Standard type of machine used for making Long Chain Ball Warps, equipped with New Type Direct Pull Electrical Stop Creel, V type, with a capacity up to 800 ends.

The Draw Rollers of the Baller Head are large steel fluted rolls, preventing slipping and chafing of the yarn, and eliminating the usual leather covering required on Baller Heads. This machine is equipped with Automatic Leasing Counter Clock, and all Ball Bearing Carrier Rollers.

SPECIAL SHORT CHAIN BALLING WARPER

This machine is specially designed and built to meet the warper requirements of yarn mills making Short Chain Ball Warps for the market, this machine haing a W type Direct Pull Electrical Stop Creel with a limit of 1200 ends capacity, and is equipped with both Thread and Pin Leasing Attachments, and Automatic Leasing Counter Clock.

SECTION BEAM WARPER

This is our Standard type of Section Beam Warper for warping onto 54" Section Beams, and is equipped with a small type of Fluted Drum, which in addition to driving the beam, also acts as a measuring cylinder in connection with our Automatic Counter Clock, insuring accurate lengths, with a minimum of waste at the Slashers.

The machine is equipped with the New Type Direct Pull Electrical Stop Creel, and has a simple and efficient Beam Doffing Device, and all Ball Bearing Carrier Rollers.

General Data

Our New Type Direct Pull Electrical Stop Creels should not be confused with any other existing types of Electrical Stop Creels, as it is a very recent development, entirely new in both principle and design, and the results obtained by its use in warping yarns from the coarsest to the finest numbers stamps it as being the greatest improvement made in warping in a great many years, a less and more even tension being exerted on the yarn, and fewer lost ends in a warp than could ever be secured before by any other type of Warper, either Electrical or Mechanical.

We will be very glad to take up your warping problems with you, and will mail you one of our Machinery Catalogues upon request.

Cocker Machine & Foundry Company
GASTONIA, N. C.
Builders of Warpers, Beamers, Warp Dyeing and Sizing Machinery, Cloth Dyeing Equipments, Etc.

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

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DAVID CLARK — Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR. — Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH — Business Manager

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Minimum Wage Bill Part Of Contemplated Child Labor Law

MISS Grace Abbott, who draws a salary as Chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, but spends most of her time in socialistic and "agitator" work, recently attended a birthday dinner of "Labor," the Washington organ of the American Federation of Labor, and during her address gave as the first of three characteristics of a good child labor law, **"A minimum wage for general industrial employment."**

So it appears that in spite of their many claims that nothing was contemplated other than the former Federal Child Labor Law, Miss Abbott admitted in addressing her union labor associates and friends that the prime object of a Federal Child Labor Law was "a minimum wage for all industrial employment."

In other words, had the Child Labor Amendment been ratified Congress was expected to fix wages for all industrial employees and they would have fixed wages under pressure from labor unions and professional uplifters.

The statement by Miss Abbott lays bare one of the real objects of the Child Labor Amendment and will have a considerable effect in the future.

When we began our fight against the Child Labor Amendment we spent several days going over the proceedings of the National Child Labor Committee and found that in discussing an English law Miss Julia Lathrop said:

"The great advantage for us in a discussion of this English measure is that it shows us a way to standardize education in the interest of the future and at the same time **get rid of the one thing we have never dared attack—rural child labor."**

That admission played a great part in the defeat of the amendment because every farmer who read it realized that they desired and intended to control farm labor and nothing the advocates could say made any impression after the farmer read that statement.

Now Miss Grace Abbott says that **"a minimum wage for all industrial labor" is the first requisite of a** Federal Child Labor Law and that statement will play a big part in future discussions.

Erudite Editor

THE National Child Labor Committee has devoted almost the entire March issue of their publication "The American Child" to David Clark and the Farmers' States' Rights League.

They refer to the "erudite editor" of the Southern Textile Bulletin and the dictionary says that erudite means very learned and scholarly.

Their criticism, like those of the American Federation of Labor, is but the howl of a bad loser and is not worthy of consideration.

They say that we deceived the farmers of the West but they are very careful not to explain in what way we deceived them.

While accusing us of deception, they are themselves guilty of gross and deliberate deception.

The president of the Farmers' States' Rights League is cashier of the Bank of Montgomery and is also a large farmer, but they say that he is cashier of a "cotton mill bank."

The Bank of Montgomery has only two cotton mill accounts out of probably one thousand accounts on their books.

No cotton mill man is an official of the bank.

The object in calling it a "cotton mill bank" is a contemptible and deliberate effort to deceive.

The parasites that run the National Child Labor Committee gather money from benevolent old ladies by falsely representing that children of very tender ages are working as slaves in Southern cotton mills and until such time as they divide the spoils among themselves, they deposit the funds in a New York bank. According to them such a bank should be called a "child labor committee bank."

In spite of the large amount of space devoted to David Clark and the Farmers' States' Rights League, they were mindful to reserve enough space in the March issue of the "American Child" to present the main purpose of the National Child Labor Committee, which is the collection of funds.

The last page contains a subscription blank above which is the following:

"If a Federal law must be delayed, children in backward States need protection now more than ever. The intensive work of the last few months has reduced our funds very low—and we must be prepared to answer any calls for our services in the States. Will you contribute for this work?"

If Owen Lovejoy and his gang of old maids is to continue to live without working money must be secured from the public. That is the real object of the National Child Labor Committee.

False Idea About Texas Winter Rains

IN common with many others, we have had the idea that without ample winter rainfall Texas can not raise a large cotton crop, but an examination of the statistics does not prove the idea to be true

It is true that in 1918, with only 1.15 inches for the three months prior to March 1st, there was a very small Texas yield, but in 1914, with 1.84 during those months, there was a very large yield, probably due to the rainfall of 4.28 in April and 7.68 in May.

The statistics seem to indicate that a lack of rainfall during the winter months presents the possibility of a small yield unless there is favorable weather later, but does not necessarily mean that there will be a small yield.

The Austin (Texas) American has the following to say editorially upon this subject:

> "It is an accepted belief based upon actual experience the writer says that to make a good crop of cotton in the Southwestern States there must be an ample season in the ground as a result of winter rains, for without such a reserve of sub-soil moisture the crop is sure to suffer severely during the periods of summer heat and drought which visit the Southwest with almost unfailing regularity.
>
> "This is one side of it. Never before in the history of the Southwest has the farmer been as active as he has this winter. His broad acres have been plowed. They are ready for the planting. 'Tis true that winter rains have not fallen. It is likewise true that large crops of cotton have been produced when when the moisture came in the months of March and April.
>
> "Farmers are away ahead with their plowing and the soil is ready for the season. Cotton is a dry weather plant. It is never safe to bet on the weather in Texas or the rainfall. Many years ago a venerable Texan remarked to a pioneer editor, 'When it is dry in Texas, it is dry as hell; but when it rains in Texas, it rains like hell.'
>
> "For months it has been as dry as the cinders of Hades in many sections of the Commonwealth, but when the sky is open sometime in the near future, the deluge is coming as it has always come since the first white man planted his brogans in the soil of the Lone Star Commonwealth."

Twenty-Eight States Reject

SOME of our readers recall reading in the press, early in January, the prediction that at least 28 States would reject the Child Labor Amendment.

We were the author of that story and we call attention to the fact that the twenty-eighth rejection occurred last week when the Nebraska Senate by a vote of 26 to 6 rejected. On the previous day the Missouri House had rejected by a vote of 127 to 3.

There will be other States to reject before the present Legislatures adjourn and in April Florida will reject.

Next year Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky meet and will reject. In 1927 Alabama and Mississippi will reject if the question is still open.

Texas Rainfall

RAINFALL in Texas during February was .48 of an inch as compared with an average of 1.78 for 35 years. Rainfall in Texas from October 1st to March 1st was 4.96 inches against 17.69 last year and an average of about 12 inches.

Only once in 20 years has the October 1st to March 1st rainfall been less than 4.96, which was 1917-18, when it was 4.75, and a Texas crop of only 115 per acre followed, giving Texas a yield of only 2,610,000 bales.

Pay Roll Robbers

ON Page 33 of this issue we are publishing a description of Troy Williams and John Hudson, who are wanted for robbing the paymaster at the Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C., on February 14th.

It is thought that they are now working in some cotton mill, and as both have criminal records, it is hoped that our notice will lead to their apprehension.

Personal News

J. H. Carpenter has resigned as overseer spinning at the Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga.

J. C. Orr has become overseer spinning at the Hampton Cotton Mills, Hampton, Ga.

J. H. Hines has resigned as superintendent of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

A. C. Revel has resigned as superintendent of the River Hill Spinning Company, Cheraw, S. C.

J. G. Brown, of Lancaster, S. C. has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Steel's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

R. C. Clary has resigned as second hand in twisting, spooling and warping at the Myers Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

P. H. Cook has been promoted to second hand in spinning, twisting, spooling and warping at the Myers Mills, Gastonia, . C.

A. E. Whaley, of Knoxville, Tenn., has become overseer spinning and winding at the Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw, S. C.

J. H. Johnson has been promoted from night overseer of spining to day superintendent of the Cheraw Spinning Company, Cheraw, S. C.

R. W. Cook, of Fayetteville, N. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Springfield plant of the Laurel Hill Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

W. T. Fanning has resigned as second hand in spinning, spooling and warping at the Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.

H. E. Wilson, of Kannapolis, N. C., has accpeted a position as second hand night spooling, warping and twisting at the Myers Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

E. Mayberry has been promoted from speeded tender to night second hand in twisting at the Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C.

R. W. Hollis has resigned as superintendent of the Cheraw Spinning Mill, Cheraw, S. C., to become superintendent of the River Hill Spinning Company, of the some place.

Bright Smith, who has been overhauling machinery at the Priscilla Mills, Ranlo, N. C., is now doing similar work at the Rex Mill, of the same place.

Geo. W. Brown has resigned as night second hand in carding at the Priscilla Mills, Ranlo, N. C., and is now overhauling machinery at the Lola Mills, Stanley, N. C.

D. E. Frye has resigned as overseer of spinning and winding at the Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw, S. C., to become overseer spinning at the Wade Manufacturing Company, Wadesboro, N. C.

J. B. Knight has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

George W. Murphy has resigned as superintendent of the Aragon Cotton Mills, Aragon, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

G. H. Lanier Heads West Point Manufacturing Co.

West Point, Ga.—Announcement has been made of the election of George H. Lanier, of West Point Manufacturing Company, of which he has been vice-president and general manager for a number of years. He succeeds Joshua B. Richmond.

Mr. Lanier is one of the foremost textile executives of the South, and the group of textile interests which he now heads is one of the largest in the entire Southern States, with 250,000 spindles and a capital of $10,000,000. This group comprises a consolidation of all the interests of the West Point Manufacturing Company, the Riverdale Manufacturing Company, and the Lanett Cotton Mills.

Spinners' Meeting.

An unusually large attendance is expected at the meeting of the Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held in the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, March 13. Reservations for the dinner are already much larger than usual.

The morning session will convene at 10 o'clock, the dinner will be at 1 o'clock and the afternoon session at 2 p. m.

Obituary

W. E. G. Bobinson.

W. E. G. Robinson, vice-president and general manager of the Robinson Spinning Company, Charlotte, died last Sunday morning after an illness of several months. He was 43 years old an is survived by his wife, one daughter and two sisters.

Mr. Robinseon entered the mill business with the Cannon Mills at Concord in 1903. In 1916 he moved to Charlotte to become associated with his father, W. L. Robinson in the management of the Robinson Spinning Company, remaining in charge of the plant until his death.

Mrs. W. W. Moore.

Mrs. William W. Moore, wife of W. W. Moore, manager of the Charlotte office of the Allis-Chalmers Company, died in Atlanta on Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Moore was formerly Miss Annie Dow Wurm, of Atlanta. She is survived by her husband, a young son and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Wurm, of Atlanta.

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samples of
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MINEROL

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rougemont, N. C.—It is reported that J. A. Long, of Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C. will erect a new mill at this place.

Kingsport, Tenn.—The Borden Mills have placed orders with the Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, for the installation of a humidifying system with automatic control, at their new plant. here.

Columbia, S. C.—The Pacific Mills have placed contract with the Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, or the installation of a new humidifying system with automatic control.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—W. L. Siewers, who for some years has been president and active manager of the Indera and Maline Mills, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Col. F. H. Fries, who has been vice-president for some time.

Athens, Tenn.—The Athens Hosiery Mills will erect an addition to their plant, standard mill construction, to cost about $10,000. The company operates 250 knitting machines on mens and womens hose.

Greensboro, N. C.—Plans for a new six-story warehouse, 120x120 feet to be built by the Proximity Mills, have been completed by J. E. Sirrine and Company, Greenville, S. C., and contract is expected to be let on March 17th.

Greensboro, N. C.—The White Oak Cotton Mills have let contract to the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., for the installation of a new humidifying system in the carding and spinning departments. The installation will replace old equipment.

Charlotte, N. C.—The new fine weaving mill to be established here by W. R. Talliaferre Jr., C. D. and J. H. Talliaferro, will be known as the Stewart Mills. The company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 and will install 40 looms.

Whitmire, S. C.—The Whitmire plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills has let contract to J. Archie Willis and Company, for the erection of 50 houses in the mill village, to cost about $79,000. J. E. Sirrine and Company, Greenville, are the engineers.

Durham, N. C.—It is reported here that the proposed fine goods weaving plant will be headed by E. S. Yarborough, president of the Henderson Hosiery Mills, Henderson, N. C. A movement to build the mill was launched here several weeks ago by the Chamber of Commerce. The proposed mill would cost $10,000 and would manufacture novelty weaves.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Hanover Thread Mills are installing a number of new Saco-Lowell cards.

Fayetteville, N. C.—The Victory Manufacturing Company, has increased its capital stock from $225,000 to $250,000.

Madison, N. C.—It is reported that Nat M. Pickert will establish a plant here for the production of artificial silk.

Shelby, N. C.—Contract for the erection of the plant of the new Shelby Cloth Mills has been let to Gion and Withers, of Gastonia, work will be started at once and the building is expected to be ready within 90 days. It is planned to have the plant in operation in September. The mill will have 224 looms for making fancy dress goods from cotton and silk yarns. O. Max Gardner is president and E. T. Switzer, vice-president and general manager.

Columbia, S. C.—The Coltex Fabrics, Inc., is the name of a new company that has been incorporated here by Ernest Sumner, of Columbia and Gerald Sumner of New York, for the manufacture of cotton belting.

Opelika, Ala.—The Pepperell Manufacturing Company, 160 State St., Boston, Mass., will let contract on March 23 for the new cotton mill building which they will erect here, as recently reported. Plans are by F. P. Sheldon and Sons, engineers, Providence, R. I.

Huntsville, Ala.—Chamber of Commerce officials have announced that the organization has succeeded in locating a hosiery mill which will open in a small way in Huntsville in the early spring and give employment to between 60 and 100 operatives. The name of the mill or the parties backing the enterprise have not yet been disclosed.

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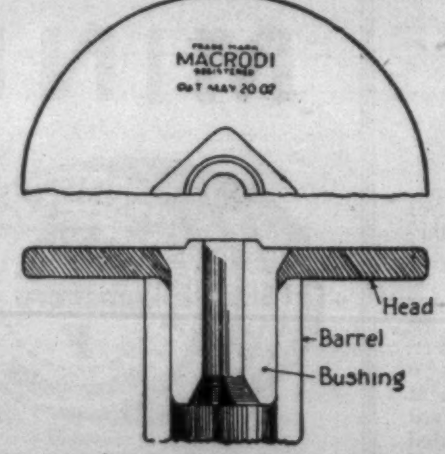

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Complete Topographic Surveys
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Supervision of Landscape and Engineering Construction
Sewer and Water Development
Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Johnson City, Tenn.—The Gloria Textile Corp. is now ready for operation. Including equipment, the mills are said to have cost approximately $400.000. There are 200 Draper 50-inch automatic looms already installed.

The Gloria Textile Corp. is composed of New York and New England textile men. John S. Boyd, of Massachusetts, is president of the company, and Albert Stirn, of L. & E. Stirn Company, of New York, is treasurer.

Greenville, S. C.—A surplus of $1,764,162 is reported by the Judson Mills, operating 52,640 spindles, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, according to the annual statement of the company. In the previous year profit and loss amounted to $1,689,862. The increase in surplus together with the addition to depreciation reserve indicates that the company enjoyed a profitable year. The company also maintained the regular dividends. The ratio of current assests to liabilities is better than 2 to 1.

La Grange, Ga.—There has been some curtailing among Georgia cotton mills during the past two or three weeks. In Columbus, the large plants of the Eagle and Phenix Cotton Mills have cut their operating schedule to four days week in every department except carding. Several other plants have eliminated night running. However, mills are operating about 80 per cent of full capacity. Manufacturers are looking for a higher market, but they seem reluctant to operate.

Business in cotton waste mills of the State continues dull but somewhat better. It is generally agreed in the trade that should there be any revival of business activity in the next few months, the waste of all kinds on hand would be cleaned out. One waste manufacturer remarked during the week that sales on strips now were quieter than at any time during the past 12 months.

Knitting mills of the State have been going well recently, not one plant has been found running less than 55 hours per week. This being an unusual situation during this time of the season, for these particular types of mills.

Burlington's Hosiery Industry.

Burlington, N. C.—R. H. Whitehead, head of the Whitehead Hosiery Mills, speaking before the local Kiwanis Club, gave some interesting statistics on the growth of the hosiery industry here since 1907.

When he came here in 1907, Mr. Whitehead said, there were in Burlington two knitting mills with 30 machines in each, their product being 176-needle cheap cotton half hose which they disposed of to Northern manufacturers at about

45 cents a dozen. About 108,000 dozen per year at a value of about $50,000.

Today in her 17 knitting mills, Burlington turns from her 1,825 machines a production af approximately 2,190,000 dozen hose per year, or 26,280,000 pairs per year. This product is valued at approximately $3,280,000.

A million and a half dollars worth of hosiery in the raw state is shipped here each year to be finished in the large finishing mills, Mr. Whitehead declared in the course of his address.

Textile Leaders Discuss Situation

Upon publication last week of the annual report of B. B. Gossett, president of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, to his stockholders, we asked a number of leading mill men to read Mr. Gossett's report carefully and add their views to his.

We give below three letters from well known mill officials who express valuable opinions of the present textile market situation:

George H. Harris.

A letter from George H. Harris, president of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, and president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, says:

"I have yours of the 7th, with special reference to article in March 5th edition of the 'Textile Bulletin,' quoting Mr. Gossett to the stockholders of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills. This is a very interesting article, and makes some very pertinent suggestions.

"Unquestionably, recent developments have shown that there is more lost motion in our industry than we ever dreamed of. Mr. Gossett's suggestions are timely, and I hope that our manufacturers will go to the New Orleans meeting with these thoughts well in mind.

"We have cut each other's throats unmercifully during the last two or three years, and if some way is not found to correct existing evils, the sheriffs of the Southern States are going to be very busy before a great while. Just how to bring about cooperation is beyond my mental capacity. I can only see the absolute necessity, but believe it is possible."

Aug. W. Smith.

Aug. W. Smith, president of the Brandon Mills, Brandon Duck Mills, and Poinsett Mills, Greenville, and the Woodruff Mills, Woodruff, S. C., writes as follows:

"I have yours of March 7th and must say that I agree with Mr. Gossett on what he reported to the stockholders of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills.

"I think the great trouble with our textile industry is the great selfishness displayed by nearly all executives. It seems to me that they are the hardest lot to get together and co-operate in general policies that would be good for all, that I ever saw. Every fellow seems to be pulling for himself and not thinking of his neighbor. We are just as bad as the farmers. Until we can get selfishness knocked out of our business and are willing to co-operate on all fundamental principles of business, especially hours of production, the textile business will not improve."

Alex Long.

Alex Long, president of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Rock Hill and Whitmire, and the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, makes the following comment:

"Replying to your favor of the 7th inst. with reference to mill conditions, would say that I read the statement of B. B. Gossett with considerable interest. While I think the mill business has improved a great deal compared with one year ago, there is still room for considerable improvement, especially in heavy colored goods, and gray goods made from coarse numbers.

"However, I am looking for such goods as the above lines to be gradually liquidated and a steady improvement in same.

"Notwithstanding the fact that I look for good business, I would certainly advise against the piling up any considerable stock of goods without orders. I would also advise against making styles of goods for which there is no demand at this time.

"I believe that a great many of the Southern mills are adapting their product to the styles that are now in demand, and that in future we will not see the immense stocks of goods that we have in the past. If the mill is not able to sell its product as made, I would certainly advise curtailment beginning at an early date."

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Lugs, Binder Straps--

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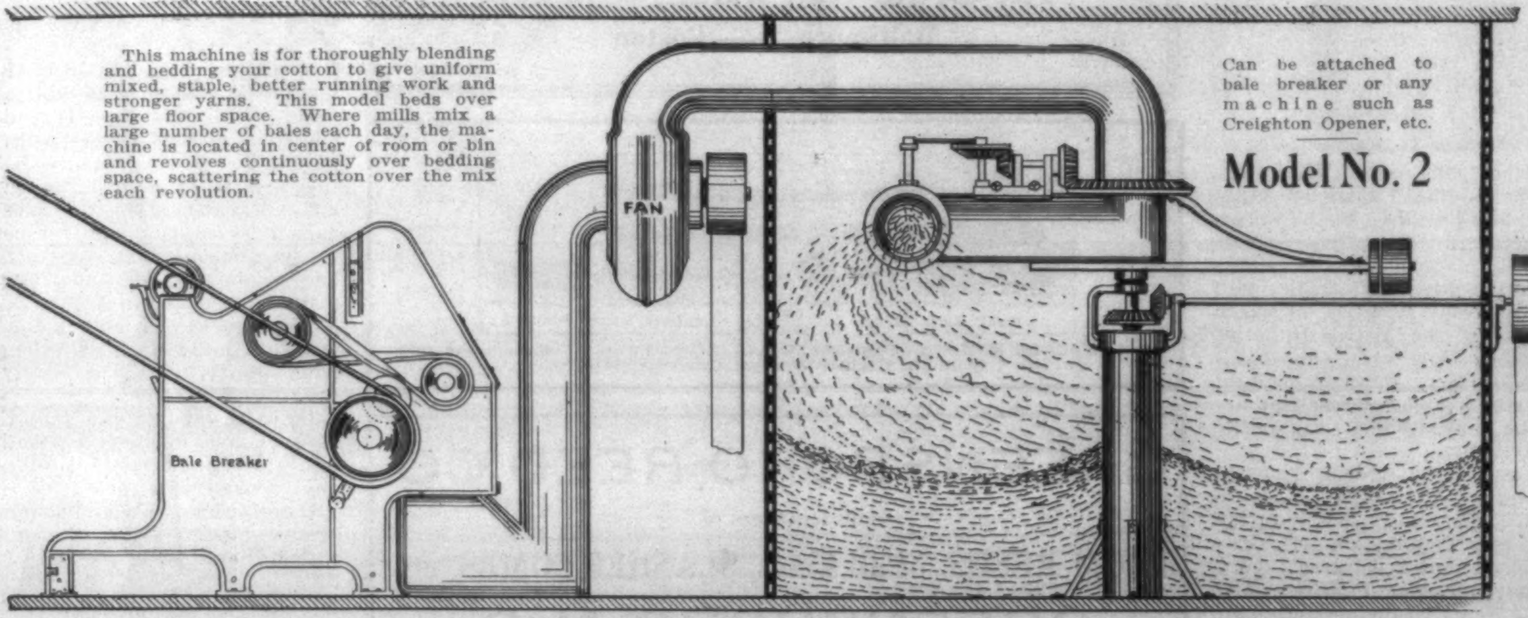

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Practical Discussions

(Continued from Page 20)

drawing frames should be paired. In this way there is no possible chance of getting light and heavy ends. The laps must be marked. If there are more of one kind, too light or too heavy, run them over. No lap should be carded which is over one pound out of the way.

3. Weigh finished drawings twice per day.

4. Weigh finished roving once per day. Eight bobbins should be reeled off at one time. Twelve yards will do for medium size; 24 yards for fine rovings. Weigh all at one time for the average. Weigh separate bobbins only for variation information.

5. Weigh eight bobbins of yarn at one time to get a good average. Reel all at one time on a specially made reel.

6. Watch weight of section beams.

7. Watch weights of cloth. Keep each overseer posted as to weights all through. Charlie.

Answer to Young Carder.

Editor:

As an answer to the question asked by Young Carder, I will say that it is easy and sometimes convenient to use a table for numbering yarn as a table for numbering roving also. Just remember when so using the yarn table as a roving table to regard the decimal point as removed one place further to the left. If you weigh 12 yards of roving and find it to weigh 83 1-3 grains a reference to the yarn table will show this to be No. 12s yarn. Just imagine a decimal point between the 1 and 2 and this will be 1.2 or 1 20-100 hank roving. Again 12 yards of roving may be found to weigh 42 grains. A reference to the table will show this to be No. 23.81 yarn. Regard the decimal point as being one place further to the left and the answer will be No. 2.381 hank roving.

A table for numbering roving can likewise be used as a table for numbering yarn by regarding the decimal point as removed one place to the right. Twelve yards of roving is found to weigh 80 grains. A reference to the roving table shows this to be a 1.25 hank roving. By regarding the decimal point as being between the 2 and 5 you have a 12.50s yarn equivalent.

H. H. H.

Answer to Young Carder.

Editor:

On your Page of Discussions there is a young carder wanting to know if a yarn table for numbering yarn can be used for numbering roving. I say it can be very easily done by this method: Just by moving the decimal one place to the left. Suppose he was making No. 5 H. R. which would weigh 20 grains of 12 yards. Well, 120 yards of No. 50.00s spun yarn weighs 20 grains. If that be the case just look on your board and find the grains that yarn roving weighs. Here is the best way that I can explain it: 12 yards of 5 H. R. 20 grains. 1000÷20=5.0 H. R. Very same answer you get by finding 20 grains of spun yarn, which would be 50.00 yarn, but by moving your decimal one place to left, which is 5.0 H. R. Hope this is plain enough for our friend. J. E. K.

Answer to Young Carder.

Editor:

Young Carder I don't think this question has ever been asked in print before, and I am glad you have brought out this interesting question. Yes, it is afact that the common yarn numbering table can be used for both yarn and roving numbering. It is done in this way. Where you reel a skein of yarn of 120 yards and it weighs 100 grains, the table will show that it is number 10 yarn. Now when you reel off 12 yards of roving and it weighs 100 grains it is number one roving. You have reeled only 10 per cent of the amount of yards that you did when you reel 120 yards of yarn. Therefore as 12 yards is only 10 per cent of No. 10 yarn equals No. 1. When you use the yarn table for a roving table point off two places for the roving number. Old Top.

National Cotton Association Meeting

The full itinerary of the spring meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is to be held in Washington on April 6, 7 and 8, has been completed by Secretary H. C. Meserve, whose offices are in the Chamber of Commerce Building in Boston. There will be one main tour, two optional return routes to Providence, Boston and other parts of New England, from which section most of the party originates, and a series of extension trips to the South.

On the main tour, a special train will leave South Station, Boston, at 7:20 p. m. on Sunday, April 5. Headquarters in Washington will be at the New Willard. The first business session will be held on Monday afternoon, April 6, and the second and only other business session of the meeting will be a banquet held that same evening.

Tuesday, April 7, will be passed in visiting government buildings in Washington. On Wednesday morning, April 8, there will be a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon, and in the afternoon to the National Cemetery at Arlington and other points of interest in the vicinity of Washington. Departure from Washington will be made at 7:20 Wednesday evening, the party reaching home Thursday morning, April 9.

Optional trips arranged provide for a longer stay in Washington in one instance, and in the other a return by way of New York. Special arrangements have also been made for those who may wish to attend the meeting of the American Cotton Association in New Orleans on April 10 and 11.

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Annual Meeting of Southern Yarn Spinners' Association

(Continued from Page 24)

hosiery cones and 12/1 skeins, figuring the manufacturing margin that exists between cotton plus waste and yarn prices less commission, discount and freight shows that in May the manufacturing margin was so small as not to permit of replacement value, without excessive loss. In July the manufacturing margin had almost disappeared in the instance of warps and cones, and had entirely disappeared in the case of skeins. While the price of cotton has fluctuated from 35.25 cent the high point July 26th, to 22.80 cents the low point September 20th, a differenece of 12.45 cents per pound, yarns on the other hand have shown a materially less movement as follows:

20/2 ply warps from the high point 47.50 cents, July 26th to 41.50 cents, September 20th, a difference of 6 cents.

30 single hosiery cones from the high 50 cents July 26th to $43.50 the low September 20th, a difference of 6½ cents.

12 single skeins from high 44.50 cents August 2nd to low 37.50 cents September 20th, a difference of 7 cents.

The small fluctation in the price of yarn as compared with the wide fluctuation in cotton values is due we believe to the conservative curtaiment of operations practiced by the spinners, and the stabiliizng influence that the bulletins have had on the eastern markets. The bulletins have succeeded in impressing upon the dealers and consumers the fact that yarn prices were far below replacement costs with the results that short selling which had hitherto been customary has been entirely absent during the present season.. This factor alone is responsible for a materially better condition and higher range of prices than would have been possible had it not been for the influence of the bulletins on the market.

Quality.

An article in the Daily News Record under date of November 16th commented on the quality of Southern yarns as follows:

"That Southern yarns have forged ahead in recent years is demonstarted by the large extent to which they have supplanted Eastern yarns in the Philadelphia market. A good many houses are now handling Southern yarns exclusively, while others whose business formerly consisted of Eastern spun yarns for some time past also been handling a line of selected spinings from the South."

"At last it appears that the Southern spinners have been able to impress the trade with the quality of their product, and Southern yarns are now able to command an equal price with the best spun of the Eastern markets. Too much attention cannot be paid to keeping the quality up to standard. Any lapse in this direction would be fatal, and so long as the standard is maintained the price can be obtained, and customers kept satisfied.

Hand to Mouth Buying.

For the past several years consumers have pursued the policy of hand-to-mouth buying. Dealers and consumers have carried as small stocks as were possible relying entirely upon their ability t osecure their needs from mill stocks whenever required. This has placed the entire burden of carrying the stocks upon the spinners making them assume the entire financial responsibility of the stocks, with the possibility of material loss if they proved unsalable at remunerative prices.

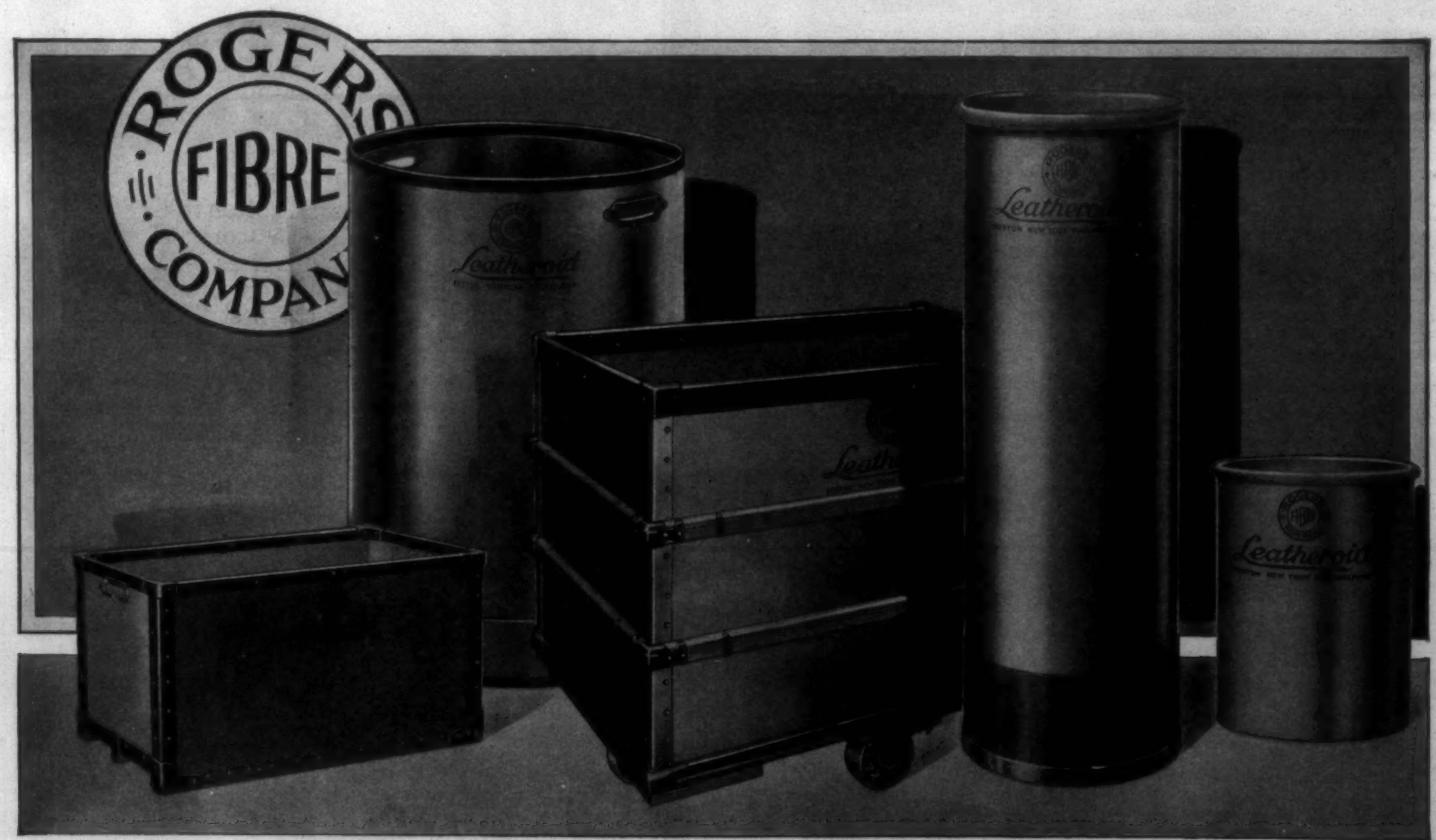
Just so long as the buyer can supply his needs by hand-to-mouth purchases just so long will he decline to assume the burden of carrying stocks. The only remedy for this situation is for the spinner to pursue a similar policy and to confine his operations solely to orders. Any accumulation of stocks at the present time will tend to depress the market and reduce prices. Once customers are made to realize that their wants cannot be supplied by hand-to-mouth purchases they will protect themselves by providing for their needs and anticipating their requirements. It is absolutely essential to the spinner that he appreciate his position and protect himself by confining his operations solely to orders. In the absence of orders curtailment is the only method that will save the situation.

The past year has demonstrated that the Southern Yarn Spinner's Association exerts an influence in the Eastern markets they had not hitherto exercised. Their conservative operations during the depressed period have materially stabilized prices with the result that the movement of yarn was influenced more by supply and demand than by the wide fluctuation of the cotton market.

The constructive policies inaugurated have demonstrated their worth, and we believe that with the co-operation of the members and the continuance of this work that the spinners will be able to more effectively influence prices to a remunerative basis.

Cotton and Cotton Goods

Higher cotton prices are likely, in the view of The Goods Economists, which points out in its weekly survey of the cotton goods market that



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interest now centers in the new crop.

The increased exports of cotton goods, as shown in the Government report for January, together with reports of an improved demand for Lancashire goods in the Far East, appear to indicate a revival of cotton goods business throughout the world generally, says The Economist. It now seems reasonably certain that world consumption during the current season will asorb the last cotton crop altogether, or nearly so, leaving the carryover into next season approximately the same as it was last year year. Consequently another crop of at least 13,000,000 bales will be necessary if the trade is to escape the fear of a shortage of cotton during the season of 1925-26. In fact, if reports from spot centers are to be believed, good spinnable cotton, of staple legally tenderable on contract, is even now very difficult to obtain.

Under the circumstances the trade is beginning to look forward with acute anxiety to the new crop, which will be planted within the next few weeks.

A mild Winter has favored weevil hibernation; a large part of Texas has bee nsuffering from a prolonged drought which must seriously affect the growth of cotton if it is not soon relieved by copious rains, and in many parts of the Eastern belt, on the other hand, crop preparation has been delayed by wet weather. There is also the possibility that high prices for wheat and corn may bring about a considerable expansion of acreage planted to these crops and a corresponding reduction in the acreage planted to cotton, the The Economist thinks.

Pay Roll Robbers Wanted

On February 14th two men robbed the paymaster at the Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C., and, leaving him badly injured with a blow from a blackjack, escaped with about $800.

There seems to be evidence that the crime was committed by Troy Williams and John Hudson, both of whom work in cotton mills and are probably now employed in one.

If either or both of these men are in your mills under their own or assumed names please wire the Southern Textile Bulletin, collect.

The description of these men is given as follows:

Troy Williams.

Age 20. Weighs 150 pounds. Doffer. Is slender and carries himself very erect. Has unusually small neck, 14 collar. Has black hair which he combs straight but parts about an inch in front. Has small sideburns. Has unusually white and even teeth and dresses well even when at work. When left had something the matter with left hand and spot was painted with iodine.

John Hudson.

Age 28. Weighs about 170. About 5 feet 10 inches high. Has very dark complexion and is often taken for an Italian. Usually works in spinning. Was previously arrested for store robbery at Gastonia and Winnsboro.

Urges Cotton Mills For Arkansas

(Reprint from Arkansas Democrat, Little Rock, Ark.)

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Dear Sirs:

Ihave just returned from a three weeks' trip to New York City and New England.

While there I made some investigation as to the cotton mill situation and found the manufacturers somewhat discouraged on account of the labor situation brought about by adverse legislation, one man stating they were being legislated out of business. He referred to the law prohibiting the working of the mill people over 44 to 48 hours per week. The mill men I talked to considered themselves lucky if they were able to break even and listened with interest to anything I had to offer looking to their moving South.

It seems to me that it is up to the people of Arkansas to give their attention to the manufacture here at home of the state's greatest crop, and I am very much pleased to note the Arkansas legislature has under consideration a joint resolution looking to an amendment to te constitution exempting the capital invested in cotton mills from taxation. It is much better to extend a welcome to outside capital than it is to try to compel investment in the state as Texas has done with the Robertson law, which they are now trying to repeal.

While in one city I saw a cotton mill loaded on the boat bound for a Southern city, and when I ran the man down he said he might consider moving a unit to Little Rock when he tried out the other point.

Summing up the situation, I feel sure that if the people of Arkansas will extend the proper welcome to the cotton manufacturers of New England and invest some of their money it will not be many years until we will have a number of successful mills in Arkansas. It should be comparatively easy to interest these capitalists on account of our electric power and I feel sure that the proper labor can be secured here.

Conditions here are identical with those of the Carolinas, where cotton manufacturing has developed tremendously during the past 10 years. As an example of the extraordinary success of the Southern mills it is well to note that the United States department of commerce reported for the month of December, 1924, only 154 working hours for eachspindle in place in the New England states, while the average total of working hours for each spindle in place in the mills of South Carolina was 278, North Carolina 274, Alabama 269, Georgia 267. The Carolinas are actually spinning in their own mills each year now a great deal more cotton than is grown in these states.

Yours truly,
J. D. ARNOLD.

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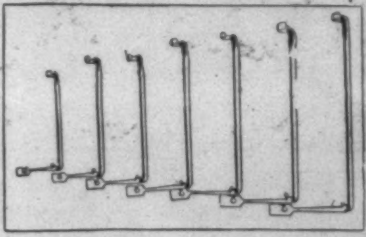

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WRITE FOR SAMPLES

Making Reputable Cloth

(Continued from Page 8)

the same effect at the drawing as if 7 ends were up at the back instead of 6. A very bad system but common in use, is to let the operater put all the laps on at once. Usually the laps that are running out have the rods taken out of them and unrolled onto the floor this gives a very long lift of the sheet and if weak in any place is sure to stretch and make bad work or break and have to be put into waste. Also in putting all the laps on at once it rushes the operator so that he either doubles the ends and makes doubling or heavy places or lets the laps run out, and the ends come down which is bad in either case, and should not be allowed. This can be avoided by having just a few of the cards lapped at a time until finished which would give plenty of time to join the ends correctly, and avoid bad work and too much waste. Another bad feature in putting all the laps on at once is the fact that all the bad work from bad splicing from all of the cards gets into the drawing practically at the same time instead of by degrees when the lapping is done a few at a time. If the duties of the card-tender is such that he has to change all his laps at once arrangements should be made to have the cards stripped at that time. This will practically do away with the chance of bad work getting through as the stripper boy can catch it in the front when he puts up the end. No doubt some of my readers who put on four or five sets of laps per day will disagree with me as the average mill man thinks three times per day of 10 hours is enough to strip a card regardless of whether the card runs three laps per day or five not stopping to think that the card is doing nearly twice as many pounds, and should be stripped in proportion.

Taking 45 pounds per lap as a basis 3 laps per day÷135 pounds which is an average days work for a card to produce good card sliver. and 3 strippings for a day of 10 hours is a plenty. But in my opinion we need 5 strippings for 225 pounds for five sets of laps if the card is to have any warp near the same showing for quality.

I have often been asked what the production of a card per inch width should be, and the only answer I have ever been able to give is the maximum amount that can be carded properly. This of course will depend on the quality of stock that the card has to convert into good card sliver. The grinding like the stripping should be done at intervals in proportion to the work they have to perform. As the more work they have to do the oftener they will get dull and require grinding.

Presuming that the operator does the piecing correctly, and takes out all singles and doubles, and the stop motion stops the frame when a can runs, the drawing process becomes very simple and if carried out as intended the great amount of doubling and the gradual paralleling of the crossed up fibres greatly increases the appearance and evenness of the sliver. Provided that the rolls are spaced and drafted correctly, and the trumpets are in good condition and bored to suit the weight sliver being made, and the tension between the front and calender roll is right, and not too tight. The best arrangement for distributing the draft between the different rolls that I know of is as follows:

Between back roll and 3rd roll draft	1.25
Between back roll and 2nd roll draft	2.00
Between back roll and front roll draft	2.75
Total	6.00

This is a very good arrangement, and gives good even sliver with the fibres parallel to each other and after passing through.

Two process of rolls will produce good strong sliver that will lift out of the cans at the back of the slubber, without any stretch providing the trumpets condense the sliver as they should. It is absolutely necessary to keep bore of trumpet to suit the size or weight of the sliver or it will be weak and break back at the slubber. At the drawing frames we have a doubling of 6 permits of a draft of from 5.00 to 7.00 and maitain even work but as there is doubling at the slubber the draft has to be kept low or the result will be uneven slubbing. The draft at the slubber usually range from 2.75 to 4.00. But 3.25 is a happy medium, and with good free turning rolls properly spaced gives good even slubber roving, the tension and all other conditions being right. Sluggish top rolls produce lumpy work, and tight tensions stretch the roving which in several cases cause it to break back at the intermediate creels. Bad piecing that is twisting too hard, the end being spliced, causes hard ends, that won't draw properly, and ruins a good many rolls and breaks down other nearby ends. This should not be allowed as the help at these machines should be grown settled people and they should be paid enough so that they could be expected and if necesforced to do good work all the time.

At the intermediate we have a doubling of 2 and a draft usually from 4.00 to 5.50 preferably 4.75 to 5.00. The same rule for good work applies to these machines, and the speeders, (and jack frames where they are in use). As the one at the slubbers. In fact the chances for bad work are greater more creeling has to be done, and if not spliced or joined correctly goes through the spinning and subsequent process into the cloth and spoils the appearance. Where the help is allowed to lap the end instead of pressing the together at the right place the final result will be heavy and in the cloth, and if it is in the warp it will make probably several yards of very ugly cloth especially if the warp it is colored and the filling white, or grey. The draft at the speeders can be from 5.00 to 7.50 usually about 6.00 seems to be a

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standard in a good many mills as if the stock entering the speeder is of good quality the speeder roving will be even and the machine will give a good production with a very small per cent of stoppage and produce very good roving.

Good Roving.

The most essential things to look after in producing good roving for the spinning frames is the creeling, piecing up broken ends and the tension between the front roll and bobbin. If the back is allowed to lap or double the ends in creeling the result will be a cut of cloth spoiled by the ugly sight of a heavy end, and if the end being pieced up is twisted too hard the result will be if in the warp, a large undrawn thread from 6 to probably 18 or 20 inches that gets through the spinning and subsequent process into the cloth. These undrawn sections of roving known as hard ends are an ugly sight to look at after they have gone through the slashers and received a coat of size a great many of them hang up in the harness and reeds and break and other ends and cause the weaver a lot of pick-outs, and other trouble. These that go through get into cloth and they have to be cut out and sold as scraps or the whole cut put in seconds, and sold at a reduced price.

Clean machinery is essential to do good work and this applies equally to all the machines that introduces twist, especially under the rolls and on the flyers, and in the spinning room on the separators and near the spindles as the least puff of wind will send it into the work and make a large ugly place on the thread that will give trouble clean to the looms. The draft of the spinning frames depends of course whether single or double strand roving is used (preferably doubled strand especially on the filling as it gives stronger, and evener work). The draft with single strand roving should not be under 7.50 and not over 12.00 with double strand. The same care should be taken at the spinning frames in order to produce good work as any other place in the mill, i.e., the creeling and piecing should be done correctly to avoid doubling and gouts, and the frames kept reasonably clean at all times. Eeverything should be done that in possible to kep the bad work as low as possible as there never was a spooler guide that would catch all the defects. And while the filling is hidden mostly from direct view, every imperfection in the warp is plainly noticed especially if the warp is colored. Bad rolls, and short roving traversing will make very uneven yarns and should be looked after carefully, and often. The rolls and spindles must have as little friction as possible so that they can maintain an even speed at all times if dirt is allowed to collect around the ends of the rolls, and arround the tubes of the bases under the whorls of the spindles uneven yarn, and soft spots is sure to be the outcome. Broken creels or roving stops also blunt or broken roving skewers will stretch the roving and cause uneven yarn. The twist factor for roving is 120× the square root of the hank. And in the spinning room 4.75 is the warp factor and 3.75 the filling factor. These of course have to be varied slightly due to the fact that short staple cotton requires more twist per inch than long staple or even medium staple. These factors should be adhered to as close as possible as there is a limit to twisting warp thread for strength and after it is reached the more twist that is inserted the weaker it will become, also it will be harder for the sizing compounds to penetrate.

The unnecessary evils that reach the looms from the spooling and warping departments are bad knots, kinks, loose bunches of waste, and loose ends. The worst of these in my opinion is the kinks that accompany knots, as they tangle up in the loom and give all kinds of trouble. The coming of the knotter was looked upon as a panacea for bad work from the spooler, and would be if they were used correctly, and the operative was more careful when operating them. But they are not and the result is a long kink along with a good many of the knots which usually hang up and breaks out several nearby threads in the warp. The main object of the spooler guide is to catch all the bad places in the yarn, and they should come as near doing it as it is possible for them, and to do this they will have to be as closely adjusted as they can not to chafe the yarn. A good many times the spooler tends to let the opening between the knives get full of leaf, and the thread can't enter, and will run out of the guide and let the bad places go by.

At the warpers we have loose ends and bunches of waste that give trouble in the slasher room, and sometimes get into the looms. The loose or lost ends at the warpers are usually caused by the drop, were failing to stop the machine before the end gets by and lost. This could and should be corrected.

Last but not least by any means is the slashing of the warp or sizing before it enters the loom beam. There is no special rule for the amount to be put on. But in my opinion the right amount is what is necessary to make the warp run good, and the quality maintained all the time. It should be kept as near as possible the same temperature in all the machines, and not allowed to become too thin from condensation. To make good size requires good boiling and the longer it is boiled to a certain extent the better will be the penetration. From 3-4 to 1 hour seems to be the usual time, and gives very good results. If the left-over size at night (especially at the end of the week) is boiled over, again and used great care should be taken to see that it is not spoiled or too thin as this will invariably produce tender warps, that will be continuously breaking and not only make bad work, but curtail the production of the loom.

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I had the occasion to go into a weave room once that was having considerable trouble on some of their looms with tender warps they could see that the sizing was too light, but they couldn't find the cause. But after a long time they traced it to using spoiled size left over from Saturday until Monday. There are a few other things at the slashers that will give an ugly appearance to the cloth. Such as roller marks, and lumps of thick uncooked size in patches in different parts of the warp which will not only look bad in the warp, but give considerable trouble in weaving. Presuming that the warp comes to the looms right the next step toward good-running work is plenty of humidity, as no matter how much care is taken in the preparation of the warps if sufficient moisture is not maintained the warp will be brittle, and run bad, especially on dry windy days. Considerable trouble is caused also by filling kinking especially if the twist is much over standard.

This is another good reason why the stock should be mixed properly in the opening room as the evener the filling yarn can be made, the softer it can be spun and yet maintain its breaking strength to a certain extent, and the chances for kinky filling will be greatly lessened. As the old saying goes, and forever will go in cloth as well as anything else, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Carefulness and not carelessness is what brings results. Anything that is worth doing should be done right. In my opinion if mills would give more attention to quality instead of quantity, they would accomplish more in the end.

Inventors and Their Peculiarities

(Continued from Page 7)

hide the fact that a drunken inventor anticipated the most wonderful invention in the history of textiles. You will note that all art is born in countries where they drink wine, and our artists have to be trained in such places and under such routine before they produce anything worth notice. As to possible employment of drugs, I was once told how a dope-crazed inventor had anmed himself with a Colt, to erase me from earth if I did not purchase his patents. I bought.

The issue of a patent does not testify that it is the product of genius or logic. Great credit is due to any who can solve mechanical problems by pure deduction. The patentee may be one who paid the inventor for services, or merely suggested vaguely the result to be obtained.

Inventive genius often turns to fresh channels for a change. Baker, the sewing-machine expert, built a veritable fairy land at Wellesley, Mass., a delight of my own childhood. J. E. Atwood, whose machinery spin our silk, wrote a refutation of Newton's theory of gravitation. Wardell, inventor of winding and braiding machines, published a book of poems under the nom de plume of Simon Durstt. There are others who might swell this list, but I spare those now living.

I can go back in thought, and vision the first cave-man who tied the end of a whip-thong to the other end of the handle, and thus made a bow that could give flight to an arrow. I can see how a section of tre trunk with rotted core gave another the idea of a wheel I can see the first weaver plying thread with her toes, and shooting a shuttle from hand to hand. Each improvement aided in producing all the gains to come. We little realize what we owe to the early pioneers, many of whom were burnt, or banished, or hanged, for trying to make things better. The same intolerant stupidity yet classes the inventor with the crank and fool, since the errors of genius are also great and vital. They who cannot abide an inventor because he does not think as other men, should rather give thanks for the profits to humanity resulting from that same difference in thought.

Every Day Textile Chemistry

(Continued from Page 10)

with cellulose. A substance obtained by treating cellulose with nitric acid. Chardornnet dissolved callodion in ether-alcohol and forcing this solution through an orifice producing a silky thread. The disadvantage of this textile thread was that if a young lady were to purchase a garment made of it and her escort were to attempt to light a match for the purpose of smoking in her company, either the fire department would have to be called or both would go up in smoke. The product then in its former stage was highly inflammable, but later discoveries have resulted in methods of producing artifical silk which is beginning to be a rival of spun cotton yarns.

If it is possible to spin threads from solutions of cellulose it would also be possible to take this solution and pass it through rolls in a sheet form and produce fabrics thus at one and the same time doing away with our present processes of both spinning and weaving.

Cotton Goods Mills Take Large Quantities of Rayon.

An analysis of the bookings of one large artificial silk producer for the second quarter shows a phenomenal increase in the call for artificial silk from the cotton goods manufacturers. And a large number of orders, it is claimed, particularly from the New England district, cannot be filled because they came under the wire too late.

The experience of this particular producer relative to the alacrity with which the mills at New Bedford, Lowell and Fall River have tested the artificial silk innovation does not agree with that of some of the other houses here. This particular producer asserts that his bookings from the Southern textile group were fairly large befroe the New England mills began to make inquiries in appreciable numbers.

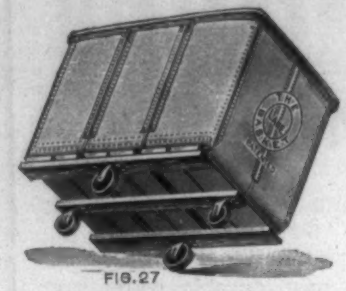

FIG.27

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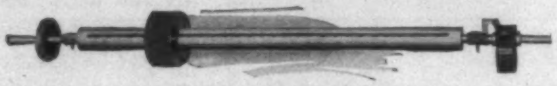

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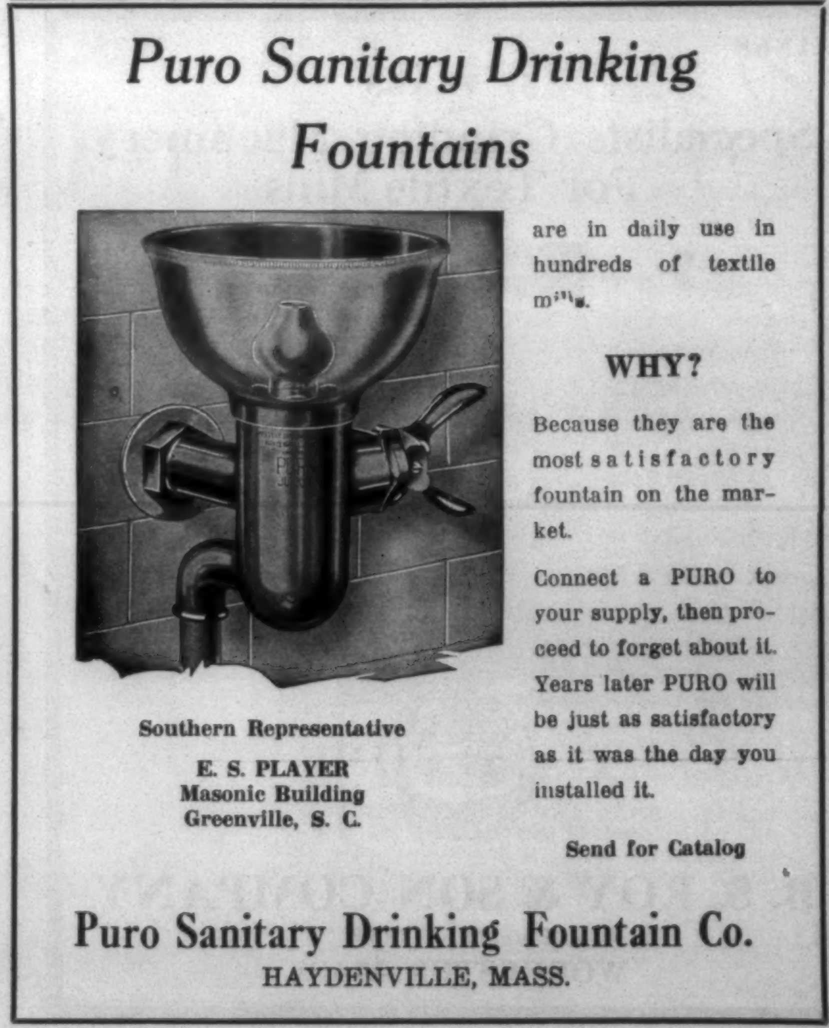

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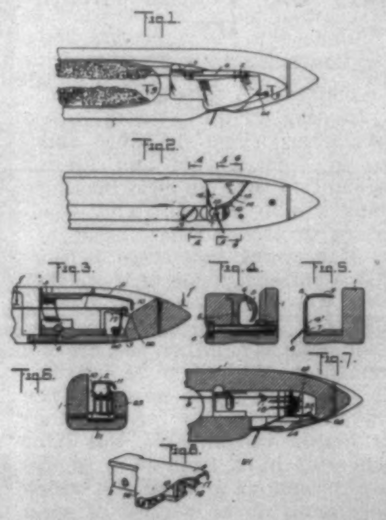
Take-Up and Guide For Shuttles

John Rush, of Norwich, Connecticut, has invented a new and improved take-up and guide for shuttles, of which the following is a description.

This invention relates generally to improvements in shuttles and particularly to an improved take-up and guide for the thread and has for an object to provide a simplified construction which will automatically place the thread in proper position as it is first drawn through the shuttle.

Another object of the invention is to provide a take-up and guide wherein the thread is automatically brought in contact with the take-up as it moves to its proper threaded position in the guide.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a take-up and guide for shuttles which will readily co-act with automatic mechanism for supplying new quills to the shuttle whereby the thread from the new quill will be automatically threaded properly.



In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary top plan view showing one end of a shuttle with an embodiment of the invention applied thereto.

Figure 2 is a side view of the structure shown in figure 1.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view through figure 1, approximately on line 3—3.

Figure 4 is a traverse sectional view through figure 2, approximately on line 4—4.

Figure 5 is a transverse sectional view through figure 2, approximately on line 5—5.

Figure 6 is a transverse sectional view through figure 2, approximately on line 6—6.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal horizontal sectional view through figure 3 approximately on line 7—7.

Figure 8 is a detail perspective view showing a thread guide embodying certain features of the invention.

Referring to the acccompanying drawing by numerals, 1 indicates a shuttle which is of the usual type and cut away at the front for receiving the thread guiding structure and the take-up structure 3. The thread guiding structure 2 is locked in position by any suitable means, as for instance, the screw 4. The thread guiding structure 2 may be made in one piece or in a number of pieces secured together and when completed includes an end member 5 which acts to hold the thread which comes from the quill in place and also partially as a guide fir the thread 6 as it travels to the take-up structure 3 and from thence out through the eye 7. The end member 5 and the vertical side wall 8 merge into a top plate 9 which is somewhat rounded as indicated in figure 3 and which terminates beyond the thread guide 2. Preferably, a pair of depending members 10 and 11 extend from the end of the top plate 9, said members being spaced apart and acting as guides for guiding the thread as it moves over the outer-surface of the end member 5 the top plate 9. and to the guide 2. The top plate 9 is provided with a depending section 12 having a curved edge 13 coacting with the curved edge 14 of the shuttle 1 for presenting a guide for the thread as it moves to the eye 7. It will be noted that a projection 15 extends into the eye 7 to prevent the accidental return of the thread through the slot 16.

In operation, when it is desired to correctly place the thread in the guide 2, the thread is moved down over the outer surface of the end member 5 and also over the guide to members or prongs 10 and 11 whereupon it will pass into the slot 16, it will automatically enter the eye 7 as indicated in figure 2 whreupon it is in corrtct position for use.

In order that the thread may remain at the upper part of the thread guide 2, a pair of forwardly extending fingers 17 and 18 are provided, said fingers being connected with the bottom part of the thread guide 2. The forward ends of these fingers are beneath and near the prongs 10 an 11 so that as the thread falls off these prongs it will fall on these fingers and be guided over to a point against the tension member 3. This tension member consists preferably of a plurality of fingers 19 pivotally mounted on the rod or pin 20 carried by shuttle 1. Preferably, these pins are all secured to a tubular member 21 so that they will move in unison. Each of these fingers is provided wiht a partially closed hook 22 which almost forms an eye though it is sufficiently open to permit the thread to enter as indicated in figure 3 where the thread normally remains during the operation of the shuttle.

In order that a porper tension may be provided, an arm 23 is soldered or otherwise rigidly secured to the upper end of this arm is connected one end of the rubber band 24, the opposite end extending through the aperture 25 to a point near the exterior surface of the shuttle 1. Preferably, the aperture 25 is comparatively small to a point near the surface where it is enlarged for receiving a knot 26 formed in the elastic member 24. Preferably, and ordinary rubbed band is used for the elastic member 24, though if desired, some other form

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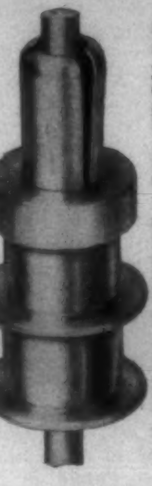

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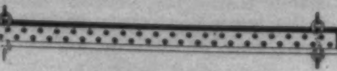

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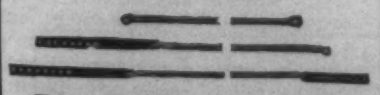

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of tensioning member may be used, as for instance, an ordinary steel spring. When the thread is in operative position, it extends through the space partially enclosed by wall 8 and end 5 to the eyes or hooks 22 and from these eyes or hooks to the eyes and from thence to the goods being woven. These parts are so arranged that TWO—Take UP and Guide Patent when a new quill is put in the shuttle the thread of the new quill will automatically move to the position shown in figures 1, 2 and 7 as the shuttle is operated. When the shuttle is moved to the left as shown in figure 1, the thread will be caused to move beneath the end member 5 and over the plate 9 to the member or prong 10. With the shuttle moves back in the opposite direction, the thread will be pulled so as to engage point 11 and then slip off so that it may quickly move to its finished threaded position as shown in figure 2. It will, of course, be understood that this action may be done manually if desired. In automatic looms it is usually performed automatically as the loom discharges an empty quill and receives a full one.

January Hosiery Output Larger Than December.

Washington.—There was a total of 4,522,870 dozen pairs of hosiery, all classes, produced during January, 1925, according to the regular monthly report on hosiery production made public by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. The report is based upon returns received from 325 establishments, representing 404 mills.

A comparative summary of production for December, 1924, and January, 1925, based upon the output of 296 identical establishments, reveals that 308,751 dozen pairs more were produced during January than December, the figures being 4,429,757 and 4,121,006 dozen pairs, respectively.

Of the total quantity of hosiery produced during January, 61,938 dozen pairs were men's full-fashioned; 1,681,000 dozen pairs were men's seamless; 686,238 dozen pairs women's full-fashioned; 1,101,774 dozen pairs women's seamless; 530,789 dozen pairs boys' and misses', all styles; 424,230 dozen pairs children's and infants', all styles, and 36,901 dozen pairs athletic and sports, all styles.

Greenville Seeks Lower Cotton Freight Rates.

Greenville, S. C.—Lower railroad rates on cotton to be used by Greenville mills was discussed at a meeting of the cotton committee of the traffic bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. Following the meeting, Geo. W. Clapp, traffic manager of the Chamber of Commerce, leftfor Columbia to confer with other traffic managers with reference to securing lower freight rates.

Mr. Clapp stated that the particular fight being made by the Greenville organization was to secure through rates on cotton.

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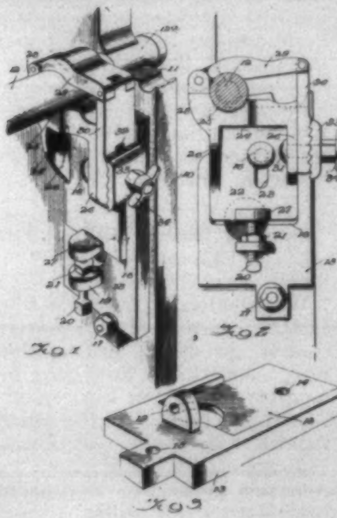
Loom Beam Bearing and Lock

Oscar C. Wilson of Newberry S. C. has invented certain new and useful improvements in loom-beam bearings and locks, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates generally to shaft bearings, and more particularly to a bearings and lock for loom beams, especially those which after years of use have become so worn in their usual journals in the loom side frames as to necessitate renewal of the beams and not infrequently renewal of the frame sides. The primary object of the invention is the provision of a bearing which will avoid the necessity of renewal of these parts when worn and which may be readily and easily applied to the frame sides in such manner as to form a new bearing for the loom beam as well as a lock therefor.



A further object is the provision of a simple and inexpensive bearing by means of which the loom beam may be avoided and more uniformly satisfactory results obtained.

With these and other objects in mind, the construction, and operation and resulting advantages of the invention will be better understood by reference to the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a perspective view' illustrating the practical application of the invention,

Figure 2 is a side view thereof, and Figure 3 is a detail perspective viwe of the bearing support or body plate.

Figure 1 and 2, show a portion of one of the frame sides 10 of a loom, having the usual journal 11 for one reduced end 12a of the beam 12. In all such apparatus there is sooner or later so much wear of the beam end side journal or both. It is to avoid such necessity that the invention proposes a bearing attachable to the inner face of each frame side and engageable with a portion of the loom beam at a new unworn point inwardly beyond its reduced ends 12a.

The invention proposes a bearing consisting of a cast bearing support or body plate generally indicated at 13, having openings 14 and 15 through its upper and lower central portion for the reception of connecting bolts 16 and 17 which also pass through the adjacent frame side 10 so as to securely fasten the plate 13 flatwise against the inner surface of said frame side below the usual journal 11.

The body plate 13 reduced in thickness at is upper central portion forming a vertical guide channal 18 and has a laterally projecting lug 19 below the guide channel 18, said lug receiving upwardly therethrough a set screw 20 on which a lock nut 21 acts against the upper face of the lug to securely hold the set screw in place.

Within the guide channel 18 is a bearing bracket 22 provided at an approximately central point with a vertically slotted opening 23 which receives therethrough the inner headed end of the upper connecting bolt 16, as clearly shown in figure 2. This bracket 22 has an upper flanged portion of the loom beam 12 inwardly beyond its reduced end 12a. The upper flange 24 is reinforced by vertical webs 26 at the opposite sides of the bracket and the lower central portion of the bracket has a literally outstanding lug 27 above the lug 19 engaged by the upper end of the set scerw 20.

It is thus obvious that by loosening the upper clamping bolt 16, the bracket 22 and consequently the loom beam supported thereby, after its application in the operative position shown in figures 1 and 2, may he raised and lowered as desired and the parts there after held in such position by locking the screw 20 by means of the lock nut 21.

In addition to its loom beam bearing seat 25, the upper flange 24 of the bracket 22 has, at one side of said of said seat, an upwardly curved arm 28 to which one end of a beam bearing lever 29 is hingedly connected, the opposite end of lever 29 being hingedly connected to the upper end of a depending link 30. This link is adapted to engage flatwise against one of the vertical webs 26 of the bracket 22 through which a clamping bolt 31 extends. The link 30 is slotted as a 32 to receive bolt 31 and its outer face is ribbed moreover to cooperate with the ribbed face of a clamping piece 33 also disposed on the bolt 31. A wing nut 34 is preferably utilized on the bolt 31 and thus the pressure of the lever 29 on the loom beam 12 may be readily controlled, it being obvious that by this structure the the beam when engaged will be locked against displacement and any tendency to jump out of the concave seat 25 will be defeated.

It is also obvious that the bearing and lock, in addition so saving the cost of renewing the loom beam when the usual journal wears out will, when properly in place prevent fear on the let off motion of the loom and save expense of renewal thereof, will relieve the loom frame sides of any further wear and avoid danger of replacement, and is a practical ecenomical device capable of easy quick mounting and will permit of ready adjustment between the beam head gear and the let off gear whereby uniformly improved results may be obtained in the weaving operation.

Exports of Cotton Duck in January.

Washington.—Domestic exports of cotton duck, unbleached, bleached, and colored, during the month of January, 1925, totalled 796,989 square yards valued at $356,609, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

Canada bought the largest quantity of unbleached cotton duck, taking 95,052 square yards valued at $68,945. Chile bought the second largest quantity, 73,387 square yards amounting to $21,017; and Cuba ranked third, 45,592 square yards costing $17,420.

Of the bleached cotton duck, the largest quantity was bought by Argentina, 16,469 square yards valued at $5,097. The second largest quantity was imported by the Straits Settlements, 9,772 square yards amounting to $3,470; while the third largest quantity went to Canada, 4,833 square yards in the amount of $3,320.

February Dye Imports.

Washington.—Imports of coal tar dyes during February totalled 373,259 pounds, valued at $365,268, according to preliminary figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

The five leading dyes imported, by quantity, were as follows: Indanthrene blue GCD, 16,006 pounds; algol brown R, 15,669 pounds; indanthrene green, G, GG, 11,992 pounds; indanthrene black BB, 10,961 pounds; and indanthrene yellow G, 9,844 pounds.

Of the total amount imported 54 per cent came from Germany, 27 per cent from Switzerland, Italy 6 per cent, England 5 per cent, Canada 3 per cent, Belgium 3 per cent, France 1 per cent, and Holland 1 per cent.

Southern Mill Stocks

Quoted By
R. S. DICKSON & CO.
Gastonia, N. C.—Greenville, S. C.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Spinning Co.	100	103
Arcadia Mills	240	250
American Spinning Co.	260	265
American Yarn & Processing Co.	90	96
American Yarn & Proc. Co. 8% Pfd.	101	105
Anderson Cotton Mills	—	96
Arlington Cotton Mills	99	108
Arcade Cotton Mills	80	85
Arrow Mills	--	95
Art Cloth Mills	94	100
Augusta Factory	20	25
Belton Cotton Mills	74	77
Belton Cotton Mills 7% Pfd.	94	96
Belton Cotton Mills 7% Pfd.	95	97
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	410	--
Bibb Mfg. Co.	220	230
Brogon Mills	114	116
Clifton Mfg. Co.	135	139
Clara Mfg. Co.	87	94
Cabarrus Cotton Mills 7%		
Cabarrus Cotton Mills 7% Pfd.	109	111
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par $25)	15	17½
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. 8% Pfd.	103	--
Chesnee Mills	132	140
China Grove Cotton Mills	107	112
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	265	270
Chiquola Mfg. Co. 6% Pfd.	95	97
Calhoun Mills	114	117
Cannon Mfg. Co. (Par $10)	14½	--
Clover Mills	—	90
Climax Spinning Co.	124	140
Crescent Spinning Co.	94	97
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	132	137
Converse, D. E. Co.	118	122
Cowpens Mills	65	70
Darlington Mfg. Co.	83	86
Dixon Mills	94	101
Drayton Mills	100	--
Dunean Mills	95	97
Dunean Mills 7% Pfd.	97½	99
Durham Hosiery 7% Pfd.	41	--
Durham Hosiery "B"	7	--
Eastern Mfg. Co.	59	71
Eagle Yarn Mills	90	92
Eagle & Phoenix (Ga.)	165	170
Efird Mfg. Co.	109	116
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.	135	--
Erwin Cotton Mills Co. 6% Pfd.	102	--
Flint Mfg. Co.	--	126
Flint Mfg. Co. 7% Pfd.	100	103
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	89	91
Gibson Mfg. Co.	125	--
Globe Yarn Mills (N. C.)	50	60
Gray Mfg. Co.	--	101
Glenwood Cotton Mills	125	135
Gluck Mills	124	127
Grendel Mills	300	--
Grendel Mills Pfd. 7% (Par $50)	47	50
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	125	140
Hamrick Mills	134	140
Hanes, P. H. Knitting Co.	8½	--
Hanes, P. H. Knitting Co. 7% Pfd.	99	101
Henrietta 7% Pfd.	96	98
Hunter Mfg. & Com. Co. 7% Pfd.	99	101
Imperial Yarn Mills	110	120
Inman Mills	155	165
Inman Mills 7% Pfd.	101	--
Jennings Cotton Mill	245	265
Judson Mills	186	--
Judson Mills 7% Pfd.	104	105½
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	115	125
Limestone Mills	140	150
Linford Mills	92	96
Loia Mfg. Co.	65	85
Locke Cotton Mills Co.	--	166
Laurens Cotton Mills	145	--
Majestic Mfg. Co.	165	--
Mansfield Mills	135	146
Marlboro Cotton Mills	52	55
Mills Mill	285	300
Mills Mill 7% Pfd.	98	101
Monarch Mills (S. C.)	129	132
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	107½
Mooresville Cotton Mills	84	89
Musgrove Cotton Mills	78	81
Myers Mill	69	75
Myrtle Mills	89	95
National Yarn Mill	106	--
Newberry Cotton Mills	125	127
Norris Cotton Mills Co.	--	85
Orr Cotton Mills	104	106
Orr Cotton Mills 7% Pfd.	94	97
Parkdale Mills	82	90
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	206	210
Pacolet Mfg. Co. 7% Pfd.	103	--
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	136	140
Perfection Spinning Co.	93	96
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115	118
Poinsett Mills	94	97
Priscilla Spinning Co.	--	35
Ranlo Mfg. Co.	115	121
Riverside Mills Par $12.50)	9	10
Riverside & Dan River	204	210
Riverside & Dan River 6% Pfd.	101	103½
Rowan Cotton Mills Co.	94	98
Roanoke Mills 1st Pfd. 7½%	103	--
Roanoke Mills 2nd Pfd. 8%	99	--
Rosemary Mills Pfd. 7½%	98	--
Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co.	72	--
Saxon Mills	95	100
Seminole Cotton Mills Co.	78	86
Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	67	71
Spartan Mills	155	165
Sterling Spinning Co.	102	106
Stowe Spinning Co.	92	94
Toxaway Mills (Par $25.00)	32	35
Union-Buffalo Mills	60	65
Union-Buffalo Mills 1st Pfd. 7%	93½	94½
Union-Buffalo Mills 2nd Pfd. 5%	50½	52
Victor-Monaghan Co.	110½	112
Victor-Monaghan Co. Pfd. 7%	110½	112
Victory Yarn Mills Co.	65	71
Victory 8% Pfd.	99	102
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	145	155
Watts Mills 1st Pfd. 7%	99½	101
Watts Mills 2nd Pfd. 7%	130	135
Winget Yarn Mills Co.	70	78
Wiscassett Mills Co.	194	205
Williamston Mills	200	--
Woodside Cotton Mills	117	119
Woodside Cotton Mills 7% Pfd.	89	91
Woodruff Cotton Mills	142	150

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Fast and Fugitive Dyes

(Continued from Page 14)

There can be no doubt but that the concensus of opinion regarding washing of colored domestic fabrics is that water at a good "hand heat," and soap of the average household and laundry quality are quite suitable for all purposes, provided a sufficient length of time is allowed for the detergent properties of the washing ingredients to do their work. It is thus seen that in the matter of colored fabrics, the selection of dyes by the dyer is of the first importance in meeting the probable range of washing extremes.

Regarding the guaranteeing of colored fabrics, much can be said, but it should be constantly borne in mind that the manufacturer of the dyes used can in no way be held responsible for any defects that might arise, due to the treatment that the fabrics are subjected to after being placed on the market. This will be apparent when it is realized that after the dyes are sold, the dye maker has lost all control over them. Further, the dye maker has absolutely no control over the dyehouse operations, and is in no position to ascertain whether the dyes are being employed in a proper manner. Many instances where imperfect dyeings have resulted, it was found that although the dyes used were of superior quality, they were improperly applied.

Some time ago, efforts were made to locate the cause of trouble then prevalent, regarding the lack of fastness of colors on silk fabrics used for ladies' shirt waists. During the early stages of the investigation, the blame was promptly placed upon the dye makers who were accused of being unable or incompetent to produce fast dyes. As the investigations progressed, it gradually developed that the real cause was not a scarcity of suitable fast dyes, but that it was due to an uncontrollable desire on the part of a majority of the shirt waist makers to obtain fabrics as the very lowest possible cost. The silk dyers aided in this demand for cheapness by making use of dyes that, while low in cost, were deficient in those very properties that gave dyes their good qualities suitable for such garments. Like many other commodities, the cost of a dye is regulated by its comparative value in fastness to various influences and other properties. Of two dyes, both yielding the same shade, the one that dyes level, possesses greater solubility, is relatively faster to light and washing, is worth more than the one that goes on the fabric unevenly, is less soluble, and succumbs to light and washing. It is just this condition that caused many claims to arise regarding poor shirt waists, a condition of affairs that the dye maker had positively nothing to do with.

TWO—Fast and Fugitive Dyes

At the present time there is a most important investigation, or more properly, piece of research, in progress that has for its object the standardization of those essential tests regarding the fastness of dyes to all technical and practical influences. When finally completed this research will place in the hands of all interested, dye makers, dye users, cloth merchants, and the cutting-up trade, the necessary information and instructions as to the proper tests to determine the fitness of a dye for any specified or intended use. This research has been in progress for about two years carried on by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, a most representative body. The completion of this work will clear up many uncertainties that now exist as to just what constitutes a fast and a fugitive dye or color; and will also make known the processes or influences which alter dyed shades.

Yarn Spinners Bulletin.

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners Association says:

"During the past week the yarn market has shown improvement. Customers are evidencing more interest in prices and inquiries for quantities are more frequent. Prices are advanced from ½ to 1 cent above last week's level.

"The sharp advance in the price of cotton has not been commensurately reflected in the advance in the price of yarns. Spinner's prices are firm at an advance over last week's quotations.

"Yarn prices of January of 31 were approximately at the same level as reported quotations of Februay 28, although New York spots have advanced 1.30 cents per pound. Today's reported quotations do not permit of replacements without loss based on current cotton quotations. Cotton at 26.05 plus, waste, compared with yarn quotations less commission, discount and freight show on pivotal numbers of yarn as follows:

"20-2 ply warps at 43.50 manufacturing margin, 8.79.

"30-1 hosiery cones at 46.50 manufacturing margin 11.13.

"12-1 skeins at 39.50 manufacturing margin, 5.11.

"It is evident that spinners will have to secure a material advance over prevailing prices in order to manufacture without loss.

"Spot coton prices in the South are at an advance over New York quotations. Some mills are experiencing difficulty in securing supplies from local sources and are having to import their cotton from outside markets.

"Indications are that material curtailment will be effective shortly unless business develops at remunerative prices."

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Clark's Cotton Records

Statistics Week Ending March 7, 1925.

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Visible supply American	4,135,000	2,555,000	2,459,000
Into sight during week	201,000	74,000	99,000
Mill takings during week	303,000	163,000	195,000
Mill takings since Aug. 1st	9,582,000	7,917,000	8,975,000
Exports during week	216,000	112,000	114,000
Exports since Aug. 1st	9,227,000	4,290,000	3,620,000

Government Reports.

Acreage this season	40,403,000	38,709,000	34,016,000
Indicated crop July 25	12,144,000	11,412,000	11,065,000
Indicated crop middle of July	11,934,000	——	——
Indicated crop end of July	12,351,000	11,516,000	11,449,000
Indicated crop middle of Aug.	12,956,000	——	——
Indicated crop end of Aug.	12,787,000	10,788,000	10,575,000
Indicated crop middle of Sept.	12,596,000	——	——
Indicated crop end of Sept.	12,499,000	11,015,000	10,135,000
Indicated crop middle of Oct.	12,675,000	——	——
Indicated crop end of Oct.	12,816,000	——	——
Indicated crop middle of Nov.	12,992,000	——	——
Indicated crop end of Nov.	13,153,000	——	——
Ginned to Oct. 1st	4,527,671	——	——
Ginned to Oct. 18th	7,600,826	6,415,145	6,078,321
Ginned to Nov. 14th	11,163,400	——	——
Ginned to Dec. 1st	12,225,000	——	——
Ginned to Jan. 16, 1925	13,308,037	——	——
Carryover beginning of cotton year	2,319,000	2,573,000	4,879,000

Cotton Exports.

Following is a comparison of the exports by months in running bales, including linters:

	1924.	1923.	1922.
August	277,641	244,415	272,808
September	737,010	689,435	378,390
October	947,556	781,722	798,664
November	1,306,000	770,002	858,337
December	1,076,000	845,581	607,853
January, 1925	1,076,000	546,253	473,436
February	——	482,146	359,657
March	——	332,168	318,210
April	——	320,774	259,984
May	——	326,357	160,368
June	——	230,979	214,851
July	——	211,633	171,469
		5,772,000	4,864,027

American Consumption of All Kinds of Cotton, Excluding Linters.

(In running bales, 000s omitted.)

	1924-25		1923-24		1922-24	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
August	357	357	492	492	526	526
September	435	793	484	975	494	1,020
October	530	1,322	542	1,517	534	1,554
November	492	1,814	532	2,049	579	2,133
December	533	——	462	2,510	529	2,663
January 3	589	578	577	3,088	610	3,273
February	——	——	508	3,595	567	3,840
March	——	——	484	4,079	624	4,464
April	——	——	480	4,559	577	5,041
May	——	——	414	4,991	621	5,661
June	——	——	350	5,341	542	6,203
July	——	——	347	5,688	463	6,666

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Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets continued to improve last week, sales being larger and prices somewhat higher. Wide print cloths have been well sold through April. Sales of sheetings were larger, especially of the numbers used by the bagging trade. Prices on ginghams for fall were advanced 1 cent a yard and percales showed a further advance to a basis of 13½ cents for 4-4 64x60s.

Business on printed wash goods and dyed goods was very good during the week . Sales of wash fabrics in fancy mixtures such as printed crepes, striped broadcloths, rayon mixtures and fine printed sateens were active. Most of the orders small but they were frequent enough to run to a very substantial total.

The demand for the heavier cotton goods was not so large. Cotton duck and tire fabrics were quiet and prices were practically unchanged.

Silk and cotton mixtures sold well for future delivery and many mills on these goods are now well sold ahead.

In print cloths 39-inch 68x72s were active. Spots brought 11¾c, March goods 11⅝c, April-May 11¾c, and June alone 11¼c. For 38½-inch 64x60s 9¾c was secured for spots and 9⅝c for April-May. For 8.20s 6½ was paid. On 4-yard 80s 14c was the best that could be done on spots. More business was stirring on some of the narrow and odd counts at quoted prices.

There were reports of some good sheeting business, with numbers of bids at the recent prices declined. For 31-inch, 5.00 yard, 8½ net is the quoted market; 7¼ net declined for 6.15 yard, with three-eighths asked; 8 net declined for 5.50 yard, with 8⅛ net the general quotation; some second hand goods at even money; choice make of 4.70 yard sold at 9½ net, with others quoted at three-eighths, and report that certain goods had been secured early in the day at one-quarter; three-quarters declined for 36-inch, 5.00 yard, with the market at 8⅞ to 9 net; 10½ net paid for some 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard, with one-half considered the general market; some 56x60, 4.00 yard sold at seven-eighths, with the majority declining this, and holding for 11 net. For 40-inch, 2.85 yard, 14¾ net was paid; one-half for choice goods was paid this week.

There has been good business in these three-leaf twills this week, and reports Saturday inidcated continued interest. The 64 sqares, 5.10 yard, seem to have jumped to 10 cents, which is the asking price. A few stated to ask this about days ago, but it was called the general quotation yesterday. Good sized business in 68x76, 4.00 yard, for late delivery, at 13 cents, was reported yesterday; 11⅝ paid for 68x76, 4.50.

There was a fair business in duck during the week. There was a seasonal return of interest in single filling which had been the quietest item in the line. Numbered duck held up well with sales up through at 35 cents and 5 off for fair makes and 32½ cents and 5 done on some of the better sales.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market during the week while not of exceptional volume, has shown a tendency toward strong prices. The total sales are placed at approximately 60,000 pieces about evenly divided between listed and unlisted styles. Business in the 36-inch line was considered fair, although not in volume of last week.

Attention is still directed toward unlisted constructions and in some instances mills have succeeded in securing better prices for goods delivered in the near future. Manufacturers in general are confident their ideas will be met, buyers paying a few asked advances for quick goods. Wide and narrow printers' styles have been quiet during the week.

John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, say in their weekly review of trade: Confidence in general conditions is being reflected in the present forward movement in wholesale dry goods. The percentage of gain in road orders over corresponding week of last year has perceptibly increased during the past week. Textile mills are working only on orders in hand, with no avaibable surplus stocks. Mills report being up as far ahead as June 1 on some styles of turkish towels. Deliveries are four to six weeks late on most other styles of towels. Huck towels and domestic made cotton crashes also sold ahead by mills. Buyers have been in the market in larger numbers than during corresponding week of last year. Collections continue fair.

Prices current in primary markets were as follows:

Print cloths 28 inch 64x64's, 7½ cents; 64x660's, 7¼ cents; 38½-inch 64x664's 10 cents; brown sheetings, southern standards 15¾; denims 220's 19 and 19½; tickings, 8 ounce 26; prints 9½; staple ginghams 11½; dress ginghams 18½ and 21 cents.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Developments in the cotton yarn market were very encouraging last week . A number of yarn houses reported the best business that they have had since last fall. Inquiry was much larger, and Southern spinners reported more interest in yarns than have noted for several months. Heavy buying of raw cotton in anticipation of large yarn orders was reported in both New England and the South. Stocks of yarn are very low in this market on both carded and combed yarns. Inquiries submitted to spinners showed that they were not interested in orders for either prompt or future delivery except at prces ranging from 1 to 5 cents over quotations reported in this market.

There was a fair volume of business reported in carded knitting yarns, the most popular counts being from 18s to 30s, orders covering lots of 10,000 up to 100,000 pounds, the later covering orders for April, May, June and July delivery. Most mills showed little interest in future contracts except where prices were materially over present levels.

Mercerized yarns continued very firm and several sales of quantities from 5,000 to 15,000 pounds were reported. Inquiry for carded weaving yarns was somewhat better and covered a wider range of couts, but actual sales were below those of knitting yarns.

The continued activity reported in the knit goods trade is seen here as an indication of a steady improving business in knitting yarns. Some knit goods plants are reported sold through the summer months and others to have large orders for several months ahead.

The price list in this market was published as follows, but many of these quotations are much less than spinners will accept.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

2-ply 8s	40 a--	2-ply 26s	48 a49
10s	41 a--	2-ply 30s	49½a50
2-ply 16s	43½a44	2-ply 40s	59 a60
2-ply 20s	44 a44½	2-ply 50s	66 a68
2-ply 24s	47½a48		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	39 a--	40s	56 a57
10s to 12s	40 a41	40s ex.	59 a60
14s	42 a--	50s	66 a67
16s	43 a--	60s	74 a76
20s	44 a--	Tinged Carpet—	
24s	47 a47½	3 and 4-ply	37 a--
26s	48 a49	White Carpet—	
20s	49 a50	3 and 4-ply	39 a--
36s	55 a56		

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.

6s, 1-ply	36 a--	12s, 2-ply	38 a39
8s, 2, 3 and 1-ply	37 a--	20s, 2-ply	44 a--
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	37½a38	26s, 2-ply	47 a48
		30s, 2-ply	49 a50

Duck Yarns.

3, 4 and 5-ply—		3, 4 and 5-ply—	
8s	39 a--	16s	43 a--
10s	40 a--	20s	44 a--
12s	41 a--		

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s	40 a--	24s	46½a47½
12s	40 a41	26s	47 a48
14s	41½a42	30s	49 a51
16s	42½a43	40s	57 a58
20s	43 a44		

Southern Single Skeins.

6s to 8s	38 a39	20s	43 a44
10s	39 a40	24s	46 a47
12s	40 a41	26s	47 a48
14s	41 a42	30s	49 a50
16s	42 a43		

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	39 a--	22s	42½a--
10s	39½a--	24s	43 a--
12s	40 a--	26s	44 a--
14s	40½a--	28s	45 a46
16s	41 a--	30s	47 a--
18s	41½a--	30s tying in	40 a--
20s	42 a--	40s	57 a58

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.

2-ply 16s	56 a60	2-ply 50s	78 a82
2-ply 20s	58 a62	2-ply 60s	85 a87
2-ply 30s	65 a67	2-ply 70s	95 a1 00
2-ply 36s	68 a75	2-ply 80s	1 05a1 10

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	50 a--	30s	60 a--
12s	51 a--	32s	62 a--
14s	52 a--	34s	64 a--
16s	52½a--	36s	65 a--
18s	53 a--	38s	68 a--
20s	53½a--	40s	70 a--
22s	54 a--	50s	75 a--
24s	54½a--	60s	85 a--
26s	55 a--	70s	95 a--
28s	57 a--	80s	1 05a--

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins.

20s, 2-ply	52 a--	36s, 2-ply	64 a--
22s, 2-ply	53 a--	40s, 2-ply	66 a--
24s, 2-ply	55 a--	45s, 2-ply	69 a--
30s, 2-ply	58 a--	50s, 2-up	74 a--

Eastern Carded Cones.

10s	47 a--	22s	53 a--
12s	48 a--	26s	55 a--
14s	49 a--	28s	57 a--
20s	52 a--	30s	59 a--

U. S. Knit Goods Exports in January, $1,426,339.

Washington.—Domestic exports of cotton knit goods, including gloves, hosiery, underwear and sweaters, shawls and other knit outerwear during the month of January, 1925, had a total value of $1,426,339, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

There were 14,658 dozen pairs of gloves exported, with the United Kingdom as the leading purchaser, that country taking 10,638 dozen pairs valued at $18,185. Canada was second, buying 1,220 dozen pairs amounting to $1,905.

Hosiery exported amounted to 492,770 dozen pairs, with Argentina making the heaviest purchase, 111,670 dozen pairs valued at $238,780. Cuba ranked second, buying 67,595 dozen pairs amounting to $120,747.

Of the underwera, 131,562 dozen were exported. The United Kingdom's purchase was the heaviest on this commodity, that country buying 58,283 dozen valued at $212,849; while Uruguay made the second heaviest purchase, 6,324 dozen valued at $38,830.

Sweaters, shawls, and other knit outerwear exported amounted to 23,002 pounds. Cuba's purchase was the heaviest, 9,689 pounds valued at $8,775. Mexico made the second heaviest buy, taking 4,619 pounds costing $9,062.

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Position as superintendent of small yarn or plain weaving mill. Have 20 years' experience throughout the mill, 7 years as overseer of spinning. Have an I. C. S. diploma on cotton carding and spinning and can furnish good reference. Will take place at small salary to start. I am 37 years of age and have good health. Spinner, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Good bass player for 40-piece concert band who is also a good mill man. Good job furnished. Married man preferred but will consider steady single man. We use best grade music. Band well supported by management. Address Van H. Lewis, Director, Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.

Position Wanted

As superintendent Have had five years' experience and can give the very best of references. Address B. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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